The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

All of the Outrageous Tammany Measures Passed.

Three of the Bills Signed by the Governor.

MR. WINANS PROVES OBEDIENT

The Tweed Programme Carried Out to the Letter.

The Bills Rushed Through Without Debate or Amendment.

What the New-York City Charter is Now.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

The Tammany programme was carried out to the letter this morning, and all the Ring measures, including the two per cent. Tax Levy, the amended charter, the Election law, and the repeal of the Registry, were rushed through both Houses, and are now in the hands of the Governor. There was some delay in opening the ball, owing to the absence of two or three Democratic Assemblymen who had not been "seen" by TWEED'S agents, and who had made up their minds that, if the "Boss" could afford to pay $100,000 to a Republican to help him through with his jobs, he had no business to overlook the equally needy members of his own party. The Assembly convened at 9½ o'clock, and it was nearly 12 before all the dissatisfied sheep had their hunger appeased so as to be induced to come into the fold. The arrival of the last man was heralded by TOM FIELDS who said to SMITH WEED who sits in his rear, "Now is your time, they're all here." Mr. WEED immediately arose and called from the table his resolution of last evening to change the rules of the House so as to allow a majority to put the Ring bills through out of their regular order. Mr. ALVORD, Mr. GOODRICH and others, protested against such a course and warned the majority of the consequences of such a revolutionary course, but it was of no avail; the resolution was adopted and all the standing rules protecting the rights of the minority were abrogated and annulled. Thus much having been accomplished, the remainder of the programme was carried out without difficulty. FREAR immediately moved that the bills above mentioned now have their third reading "*without delay, debate or amendment*," and on this motion he called the previous question. This was intended to cut off all debate, even to the five minute speeches which members are allowed to make on a request to be excused from voting. FREAR'S motion was carried by a party vote. Mr. ALVORD then said: "I believe I have one right left; I demand that the bill (the Tax-Levy being the first in order) be read through." The Clerk commenced reading the bill, and after completing the first section ALVORD withdrew his demand for the reading, saying that Mr. FREAR had promised him that the bill should be printed in full, as amended, and furnished to members to-morrow morning. All further reading was then stopped, and the bill was passed by a strict party vote, all the Democrats, with WINANS, voting "aye." The other bills were then taken up one after another and passed in the same way and by the same party—the previous question being moved by FREAR in each case and all debate cut off. When it came to the Registry bill, Mr. GOODRICH demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to order the previous question, and on the call of the roll, members got a chance to put in a word on a request to be excused. With this exception not a word of debate was allowed on any of the bills, and all of them were passed by sixty-five votes, including WINANS. *Not one of the bills was read on the final passage, and not one of them has ever been read in the Assembly or considered in Committee of the Whole.* Not more than three or four Democrats actually did know, and not a single Republican was permitted to know, the contents of either one of the bills. During the passage of the bills Controller CONNOLLY was in the Clerk's desk, or sitting on the steps leading to the Speaker's chair, the whole time. They, doubtless, affected him personally more than any other man in the State. With the passage of this two per cent. invention of SANDS, and the bill consolidating the debt of the City of New-York, the villainy and frauds of the Controller's office can be covered up, and all traces of them destroyed. It was chiefly to effect this very object that these bills have been pushed with such extraordinary pertinacity, and finally carried by wholesale bribery. It could not have cost less than $300,000 to put this Tax Levy scheme through the Legislature, including the purchase of GRAHAM in the Senate, WINANS in the House, and the other small-fry thieves who insisted upon getting a bone before they would come into the Assembly and help the "Boss" this morning. The whole of this bribery money, including that paid on the Water bill and the Viaduct Railroad bill, is to be drawn from the pockets of the taxpayers in New-York the coming year, through this patent Tax Levy fraud invented by NATHANIEL SANDS.

THE BILLS PASSED THROUGH THE SENATE.

As soon as the swindles had passed the Assembly they were sent to the Upper House, where they underwent a similar process, and were enacted into laws—lacking only the signature of the King agent, who sits in the Executive Chamber beneath the Senate, and calls himself "Governor." A pretense was made of reading the amendments to the bills that were made in the Assembly, but not half of the Senators could hear them as read by the clerk, and no one knows whether half of them were read at all. Senator WOOD moved that the bills be printed with the amendments before being put on their passage, but this was promptly voted down by the Democrats.

It seems strange that, with such men as HARDENBURG upon the Democratic side, an outrage of this character could be consummated without one effort to place the Democratic Party in the State upon a platform separate from the swindlers who rule the present Government of New-York City. Why men calling themselves respectable should bow down before such a person as TWEED, is one of the most curious developments of character known to this century. It is not ability—it is not purity. Can it be money?

TWEED took a position in the Clerk's desk during the passage of the bills, and after the job was completed, transferred them all over to his clerk—CORNELIUS CORSON—who has them in his keeping until they go to the Governor. No one knows the changes that may take place in them on their way to the Executive Chamber, but TWEED has promised that after he has examined them the Associated Press may be permitted to take copies of the amendments.

"By their fruits shall ye know them." One amusing illustration of the power exercised by Mr. TWEED over his Democratic colleagues was presented in the answer of the "Boss" to the gentleman representing the Albany District. That Senator, not hearing the bill, and, therefore, not knowing how to vote, asked what is this? TWEED did not think it worth while to explain, but sang out across the Senate chamber, "Aye; vote aye," and without further trouble of mind or care, Mr. BANKS cried out "Aye." With such willing tools, what is impossible? This probably ends legislation directly affecting the financial interests of New-York City, and if the people are not satisfied with the result of this Winter's labor, they have their remedy in the future.

THE LAST VETO.

There was only one veto today. It was in the Senate, and against a bill to incorporate a water-works company in the village of Ithaca. The Governor thought that the bill conferred powers altogether too large for a private corporation, whose object was to make money, and which, by the bill vetoed, was authorized to take land and water wherever they were required by the power of eminent domain. The veto was unanimously sustained. S.

A Lull in the Legislative Tide—The Soldiers of the War of 1812—An Early Adjournment to be Had.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Tammany bills having been disposed of at the morning session, little of interest was done in either House this evening. The bill to order an election in IRVING'S district went to a third reading in the Senate, as did also the bill requiring separate ballots for Senators, Assemblymen, and Congressmen. In the House a resolution was adopted, directing that the bill to pay the certificates held by soldiers of the war of 1812, and their descendants, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to report complete. According to the Adjutant-General's report, the amount of these certificates will reach nearly $1,500,000. It is thought that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday or Friday of this week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, April, 18.—The Governor has signed the following New-York bills which have excited so much discussion:

The Registry Amending act.

The New Charter Amending act.

The bill allowing supervisors to fix the salaries of judicial officers.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 18.

The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the South Hill Warter-works Company without his approval. His objections are that there are great doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill, as it allows a private company to take the property of private citizens without their consent. The veto was sustained and the bill rejected.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK BILLS.

The Assembly amendments to the New-York Tax bill, and other New-York City bills which passed the Assembly, were concurred in.

The amendments made to the Two per Cent. bill since its publication are as follows:

The total amount of tax to be raised, including the appointment for the State, shall not exceed $25,000,000 in any one year. The sum of $750,000 is appropriated to be raised by loan, to be applied to the completion of the new Court-house. The Corporation Counsel is authorized to appoint any clerk which may be presented as due the late Sheriff, JAMES O'BRIEN. The members of the Board of Supervisors are each to receive an annual salary of $2,000. This provision does not apply to the Mayor.

In the New-York Tax Levy amendments EDWARD JONES'S claim for City printing, the Jaycox judgment, the Hockley contract, and several other claims are thrown out, amounting in the aggregate to about $5,000,000.

Recess to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Providing for an election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly, for the Sixteenth District of New-York; providing for the mode of voting at elections for Congressmen and legislators; relative to the Rensselaer County Treasurer; amending the Troy Police act; providing for the introduction of the American system of cable-towage on the canals of the State.

The bill to foster and develope the internal commerce of the State, by appointing a Commissioner to test steam or other power for propelling boats on canals of the State, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. CREAMER introduced and had passed a bill setting apart the vacant lots on the North River side of New-York, between the sixty-seventh and seventy-eighth streets, as a dumping-ground for manure, and preventing the health authorities from interfering with KANE, the proprietor, between the 1st of December and the 1st of May.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the minority report on refunding moneys to drafted men be printed with the majority report, many members being desirous that this should be done.

Mr. FISK, who yesterday was cut off by the recess from making the same motion, hoped it would prevail. It was carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing a bridge over the Erie Canal in Utica; to incorporate the New-York Life Policy Loan and Trust Company; amending the charter of Plattsburg; amending the charter of the Buffalo Insurance Company; authorizing the life members of the American Bible Society to vote by proxy; authorizing the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek; to provide for a bridge over the Erie Canal in Syracuse; amending the act providing for the care of indigent and insane persons in Genesee County; relative to the payment of bounties in Ulster and Green Counties; to incorporate the Equitable Loan and Trust Company; to incorporate the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company; to incorporate the American Mortgage and Trust Company; defining the power of the Corporation Attorney of New-York, in suits for fines and penalties; to incorporate the Metropolitan Institute, New-York; amending the charter of Rochester; creating the office of Fire-Marshal of Richmond County; to improve Sherman-street, Brooklyn.

TAMMANY LEGISLATIVE TACTICS.

Mr. FIELDS called up his motion to amend the thirty-eiggth rule so that a majority may advance business instead of two-thirds, as required, and called for the previous question, which was ordered. The motion was carried—65 to 58.

Mr. WEED called up the motion of a similar motion by way to the following bills:

Making provision for separate boxes at elections for Congressmen and legislators; to revise the charter of Buffalo; amending the Election law for New-York.

Mr. ALVORD warned the House against this action. There were legitimate and proper ways to accomplish what was desired without breaking down the wise and judicious rules required for the transaction of legislative business. He characterized it as revolutionary.

Mr. WEED said that the motion was not in any sense revolutionary. He knew that always, whenever there is not a two-thirds majority, motions of this character were necessary. It was usual and customary at a certain stage of the proceedings to suspend the rules. He asked what there was revolutionary in providing that a constitutional majority may control the legislation? The Constitution makes this necessary, and to this only, and this was what his motion provided.

Mr. FIELDS moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. WEED'S motion was carried by a vote of 65 to 57, Mr. WINANS voting with the Democrats.

On motion of Mr. FREAR, the New-York Two per Cent. Tax bill was put on its passage, and passed under the operation of the previous question—Yeas 65, nays 59, Mr. WINANS voting with the Democrats.

Mr. FREAR moved that the bill to amend the act to reorganize local government in New-York now have its third reading, and called for the previous question, which was ordered. The bill was then put on its passage and passed. Yeas 65, nays 58.

Mr. FREAR moved that the bill making provision for local government in the City and County of New-York, fixing the salaries of judicial officers, now have its third reading, and called for the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN objected to this mode of putting these important bills through this House, suffering no debate. These bills were materially amended, and opportunity is prohibited to the minority to even see them, much less to discuss and debate them.

Mr. PRINCE also declared that the minority were anxious to discuss these bills, notwithstanding the *Argus* stated they did not dare debate them. The bill was then put on its passage and passed.—yeas 65, nays 57.

Mr. FREAR moved that the bill amending the New-York Election law be now read, and called for the previous question, which was ordered. The bill was then passed. Yeas 65, nays 58.

The bill to repeal the act authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to take increased fare and to establish a ferry, was reported.

Mr. DELANO opposed the bill and Mr. WEED sustained it. On motion of the latter to put the bill on its passage now, the motion prevailed and the bill passed.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. COON moved to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill to pay the certificates of the soldiers of 1812, and that the same be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. This resolution gave rise to a heated debate, in which Mr. FIELDS took strong grounds against the measure, as he considered the claims had been settled long ago.

Messrs. VAN STEENBURG and COON argued in favor of the justice of the claim.

The motion was carried.

Mr. JACOBS called up the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill, and on motion a portion of them were concurred in.

Other amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee appointed.

Adjourned.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Exactly What Amendments Have Been Made to the Original Document.

ALBANY, April 18.—The following are the amendments to the City charter as adopted by the Senate:

In section 1, referring to the publication of advertisements, the following is inserted:

But no final judgment against the said City heretofore obtained, or which hereafter may be obtained, for the publication of any such advertisements shall be allowed or paid from the Treasury of said City unless such advertisements were published in such newspapers, which may be designated by the Mayor and Controller in pursuance of this section, and no execution shall be issued, or any final judgment passed, upon any claim for such advertisements in any newspaper, unless in such newspaper to be designated as herein provided.

At the end of the section the following:

The Board of Assessors in the City of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to assess or reassess upon the property intended to be benefited in the manner provided by law for making assessments for local improvements in said City, all expenses which have been paid or incurred, and shall hereafter be actually incurred by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for either regulating or grading or paving or repaving or sewering or curbing or guttering or otherwise improving any of the streets, avenues or public places in said City of New-York, and all the provisions of law in relation to advertising, entering and collecting assessments for the local improvements in said City shall apply to all such assessments or reassessments. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works of said City to certify to the Board of Commissioners the sum or sums expended as aforesaid, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such expenditure.

The words "on or before the first Monday of January in each year," having reference to the time the Department of Docks shall make their annual report, have been stricken out.

The following is added to the Department of Public Instruction:

SEC. 3. All provisions of the law providing for the election of Trustees of the Common Schools are hereby repealed. Every said Trustee who shall be now in office and under election shall, however, serve out the full term for which he shall have been elected. Within twenty days before the expiration of the term of office of any such Trustees, who shall have any office, by election, or upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of said trustee, the Mayor of the City shall appoint its successor. Upon any appointment, whether by expiration of term or to fill a vacancy by said Mayor, it shall be for the term of five years from the year of the expiration of the term of office of the vacancy. The trustees so appointed shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties of Trustees of Common Schools under existing laws.

SEC. 4. The inspectors of common schools shall be hereafter appointed by the Mayor, in the same term of office now provided by by such inspectors. All vacancies in the office of inspectors of common schools shall be filled by the said Mayor, and for the full term of office.

The following is a new section:

The Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York shall, and are hereby directed, on and after the 1st day of December in each and every year hereafter, and immediately for the current year, being the year 1870, to make and agree upon the estimates of the various sums of money which in their discretion shall be required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various Boards and Commissioners, the Commissions and Departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative or administrative of the City Government; and also for paying the interest on the said debt, and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable and other objects, and thereupon to fix and determine the amount of all such estimates, which amounts, when so established by said Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, by the concurring vote of all present, shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required as aforesaid. That amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, by the Comptroller, as the aggregate expenses of said Government for one year, and said Board of Supervisors are hereby imposed and directed annually to cause the sum and amount of money, estimated, required and certified as aforesaid, to be according to law raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said City and County of New-York. The first meeting of the said Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Department of Public Parks, shall be called by notice from the said Mayor, personally or served upon the members above mentioned. Subsequent meetings shall be called as said Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and President of the Department of Public Parks shall direct. At the first meeting the said officers above mentioned shall organize by choosing one of their number Chairman, and shall appoint a Secretary. The excise moneys hereafter derived from license for selling intoxicating liquors since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses, shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the before-mentioned officers, as they in each year determine, from time to time, as to objects, purposes and amounts; and the proper officers shall deposit such excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold them at the disposal of the before-mentioned officers. The Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Board of Public Parks."

Section 6 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Aldrmen and Assistant Aldermen, who were elected severally as such in May, 1870, and who are severally in office at the passage of this act, shall hold and are hereby continued in office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year 1873. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the General State election which will occur in the year 1872, and for the term of two years, and every two years thereafter on the day of the General State election. The said term for the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall commence on the first Monday of January succeeding such election. All the provisions of law relating to general elections in the City of New-York, so far as they may be applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections or to the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Any vacancy in the office or offices of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen occurring or existing from death or resignation, or any other cause or contingency, before said election in 1872, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, and filed with the Clerks of the respective Boards.

SEC. 11.—Section 28 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "And the Mayor shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Police, and of the Board of Health, with every right, power and privilege appertaining to any member of said Board, excepting increase of salary or voting for the appointment of the patrolmen of the Police force.

SEC. 12. Section 35 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 35. The chief officer of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York, and he shall be appointed for a term of five years by the Mayor. The appointment of the Controller of the City of New-York made during the year 1870 by the Mayor is hereby confirmed. The Mayor shall fill any vacancy in the office of Controller by appointment for the full term of five years. The Controller shall report to the Mayor once in ninety days the name of any person in whose favor an account is audited, with the decision of the Auditor thereon, together with the final action of the Controller thereon, and also such further information in relation to the finances of the City as in his judgment the public interests may require.

SEC. 13. Section 42 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end the following words: "The term of office of the Corporation Attorney shall be four years, and he shall hold his office subject to removal for the causes and in the manner as the Counsel to the Corporation may be removed. The said Corporation Attorney may appoint and remove clerks, assistant clerks and employes in the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney, and they shall each receive such annual salary, to be fixed by the term, and paid as other City officers are paid.

SEC. 14. Section 78 of said act is hereby amended, by adding thereto the following subdivision: 9—A Bureau for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or side-walks, the chief officers of which shall be called Superintendent of Incumbrances, to whom all complaints relating to the removal of incumbrances shall be made, and by whom all incumbrances shall be removed. 10—A Bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called Superintendent of Railroads and Ferries, and to whom all complaints for violation of Corporation ordinances relating to railroads and ferries shall be made, and whose duty it shall be to see that proper proceedings are taken to prevent the recurrence of such violation, and to recover penalties incurred thereby.

SEC. 15.—Section 80 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Department of Public Charities and Corrections shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a Board of five persons, which Board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such Department by special laws and by provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act. The said Commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years respectively, and each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated by law for the Commissioner of Assessments of the City of New-York.

SEC. 16. Section 81 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Fire Department shall have for its head a board consisting of five persons, to be known as the Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, who shall be appointed by the Mayor for the term of five years, respectively; and each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated to the Commissioners of Salaries and Assessments of the City of New-York.

SEC. 17. Section 91 of said act is hereby amended by adding to said section the following: Whenever the Street-Cleaning Commissioners, having supervision of the existing contract for clearing the streets of the City, may, in writing, request from the said Bureau of the Street Cleaning, to be furnished with the list of streets which require for the purposes of the public health extra cleaning, it shall be the duty of said Bureau to finish the said list, whereupon the said Street-cleaning Commission, or a majority thereof, may, in its discretion, authorize the contractor for cleaning streets to perform the extra cleaning according to said furnished list, and the said Street-cleaning Commission, or a majority thereof, may agree with said contractor upon the price and payment of such extra street cleaning and the amount required to pay said contractor for such extra street-cleaning shall be duly paid said contractor by the Controller, but only upon affidavit duly filed with the Controller showing where the work was performed as particularly as possible, and annexed to the list furnished by the Bureau of Street-cleaning, and also upon the certification of the authority for said work made by the President of the said Street cleaning Commission, all which papers shall be filed with the Controller. The amount of money necessary to defray said expenses shall be included in the estimates duly authorized in this act to be made for administrative purposes and in the taxes of the current year, and of each and every year, but said amounts shall never in any one year exceed the sum of $250,000.

Section 119 of said act is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: The Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for said City and County of New-York, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the President of the Department of Public Works, shall hereafter together form a Board, to be known as the Board of Street Opening and Improvements, in place and stead of the Board of street openings heretofore constituted by law, and shall have all the powers and authority as to laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering and closing streets and avenues, and parts of streets and avenues, in that part of the City of New-York south of Fifty-ninth-street, now not in any other manner conferred and vested by any other law, or provision thereof, or under existing laws which relate to altering the map or plan of said City, and said Board are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever they may deem it for the public interest so to do, to alter the plan or map of New-York City so as to lay out new streets in the said part of said City, and from time to time to cause maps showing the several streets and avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, or closed by them, to be certified by them and filed—one in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in said City, and one in the office of the Council of the corporation of said City, and it shall be the duty of the said Counsel of the Corporation, on the filing of such maps in his office, together with the requisition in writing of said Board, immediately to take proceedings in the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City as to acquire title for the use of the public to the lands required for the streets and avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended or altered, and for that purpose to make application to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and in such manner as said Board shall direct for the appointment of Commissioners of the estimate and assessments, indicating in such application the lands required for such purposes, by reference to said map on file, as aforesaid, and the proceedings to acquire titles to said land shall be had pursuant to such acts as shall be then in force relating to the opening, straightening, extending, widening or altering the streets, roads, avenues and public squares and places in the City of New-York, which said acts, so far as the same are not inconsistant with the provisions of this section, are hereby made applicable to the streets and avenues, or parts of streets and avenues, so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended and altered, and to the proceedings authorized hereby, except that the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments, who may be appointed by the Supreme Court for acquiring titles to any lands required for the purposes of this section, may assess therefor all such partie's and person's lands and tenements as they may deem to be benefitted by such improvement, and to the extent and amount which they may deem such parties' and persons' lands and tenements benefited thereby, and the said Board is also authorized and empowered to close all such streets and avenues or such parts thereof as they may deem to be expedient so to do, to direct said counsel of the corporation to take such proceedings in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the closing of streets and avenues, or parts thereof, as are now or shall be then provided by law who shall thereupon apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments, in the matter of said street or avenue, or part thereof, in the manner provided by law; and said Board is also authorized and empowered to discontinue any legal proceedings for laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering or closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues south of Fifty-ninth-street, under this act at any time before the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments, in such proceedings, if, in the opinion of the Board, the public interest requires such discontinuance, and with power to cause new proceedings to be taken in such cases for the appointment of new Commissioners.

A majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum, but a majority of all the members thereof shall be necessary to any act of said Board.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Pier No. 44 North River Totally Destroyed—Vast Amount of Shipping in Peril—The Steamer City of Brussels Scorched—Great Crowds and Exciting Scenes.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening one of the most serious of recent disasters by fire, upon the river front of the City, began on Pier No. 44 North River. At that hour a mere speck of flame was seen in the receiving office of the Albany and Troy line of steamers, to which the pier belonged, which office was midway of the pier, which was 60 feet wide by 300 feet in length. The fire quickly rushed both ways, and the vast wooden structure was soon enveloped from end to end. The engines of the district were promptly on hand, and by order of Chief Engineer PERLEY a second alarm was given a few minutes afterward, which brought additional apparatus to the scene. But before these had arrived it was seen that the pier was doomed, and all efforts were concentrated upon saving the adjacent property, all of which was of the most inflammable character. That upon the one of the most crowded of the harbor, the neighboring piers and bulkheads being occupied by sloops, schooners, tug-boats, steamers and canal-boats. On the side of the pier above, nearest the glowing mass, was the ocean steamer *City of Brussels*, of the Inman line, fortunately interposed a short iron expanse between the flame and Pier No. 45, which, like the burning one below, was covered with a closed shed from end to end.

For a few moments the conflagration lighted up the whole lower part of the City and harbor, and threatened to be one of the most serious disasters which has ever visited the City, but by extreme exertions of the firemen the ravages were confined in great measure to the pier where the fire began. The peril to the *City of Brussels* was imminent, and had she been a wooden vessel she must have been destroyed. As it was, her side and decks were so blistered as to destroy the paint. At the first alarm, her officers got up steam and were soon ready to go out into the stream, in case the exigency should demand it, but as the event proved, she was not moved. The other vessels nearest the fire were the schooner *Providence*, FRANK BROWN, owner, and the canal-boat *J. V. Schermerhorn*, owned by LOUIS HIGGINS, of Jersey City, the first being damaged about $500 and the latter $2,000. Neither had any cargo aboard. There were several other canal-boats and small sailing vessels which were badly scorched, but the loss in each of these cases was very slight, except to the canal-boat *John S. Pierce*, damaged $1,800.

On the bulkhead, at the end of the burning pier, was a lot of lumber belonging to GEORGE DOUGLASS, which took fire, but so vast was the quantity of water thrown upon it that the flames made but little progress, and the loss upon it is no more than $500, which is fully covered by insurance, the owner having the following policies: Etna, $4,500; Merchants', $3,000; Providence, of Washington, $3,000; Columbia, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; New-York, $2,500, and Globe, $2,500. The chief loss is of course upon the pier, which is totally destroyed, and was worth, with the shed and offices at the bulkhead, $27,000, and as it belonged to the City there was no insurance upon it. There was great difficulty in obtaining precise information as to what merchandise was upon it to share its fate, and the weight of evidence was to the effect that there was nothing beyond a quantity of potatoes in bags, equal to 500 barrels. Estimating liberally for whatever else might have been there, the loss on merchandise cannot exceed $2,500.

The heat of the fire was most intense, and scorched several of the buildings on West-street, but the only one seriously injured was No. 318, occupied as a lodging-house, with a liquor-saloon on the first floor, which had all the front windows scorched or burned, and the loss was about $200. In rescuing some children from this building, Officer JAMES MCCAULEY was badly burned about the hands and face. Notwithstanding many startling rumors which floated through the excited crowds of dreadful mishaps, this was the only personal injury suffered by any one during the conflagration.

As a whole, the disaster foots up a pecuniary loss of only $37,000, which, considering the vast amount of property for a time in imminent peril, is comparatively insignificant. The firemen, under the intelligent direction of Chief Engineer PERLEY and assistants, are entitled to great credit for their signal success in arresting the progress of the flames, and the Police, under Capt. MCCLARY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, also rendered valuable service by keeping back the vast crowds, so that the firemen were not impeded in their work. The light of the conflagration was so great as to attract people from distant parts of the City, and no recent fire has had such an immense number of spectators.

Fire in Mercer-Street.

About 11½ o'clock last night a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 91 Mercer-street, occupied by the Hawkins Eureka Bonnet Frame Company, whose stock was damaged to the extent of about $2,000; covered by insurance. The smoke and water damaged the stock of cord, tassels and dress-trimmings of N. ASTRUCK, on the third floor, about $500. The first floor was occupied by HENRY BEISLER, storage for straw goods, whose loss is about $500. The damage to the building is about $1,000. All the losses are covered by insurance.

THE COAL QUESTION.

More Meetings of the Dissatisfied Miners.

The Ultimatum of the Companies Rejected With Scorn—No Resumption Except Under Military Protection.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 19.—The miners of Hyde Park met this morning in Co-operative Hall, and continued the session with closed doors until 1½ P. M., when they adjourned to meet again upon learning the action of the general council now convened at Mauch Chunk. Enough was ascertained, however, to base the statement that the answer of the Companies to the miners, yesterday, was received with scorn and derision, and that a resolution was offered and carried that they would "never, never, never" enter the mines at eighty-six cents per diamond car. MORRIS & WEEK'S slope is working under a guard of soldiers.

THE EAST.

Fire in Boston—Hotel Thieves—Diseased Meat—Disasters at Sea.

BOSTON, April 18.—The chignon and hoop-skirt factory of GEORGE H. LOUGEE, on Lenox-street, was burned today. Loss $6,000; partial insurance. Two well-dressed young men, named JOHN D. HILL and CHARLES D. YOUNG, were arrested in the Tremont House, this morning, accused of entering the rooms and robbing the guests of valuables. Schooner *Wild Hunter*, for New-York, went ashore on Chatham Bar, last night, and will have to discharge most of her cargo before she can get off.

An inquest held in Brighton, Mass., yesterday, to investigate the death of GEORGE TEMPLE, a butcher, developed the fact that it is a common practice of dressing and sending to the Boston market, carcasses of beef cattle trampled to death in cars, or affected with cattle disease. TEMPLE'S death was caused by blood-poison inoculated into his system while dressing a dead ox taken from the yard of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and that AUGUST WEITZ, his employer, sent the meat to market with other beef. The jury recommended the Board of Health to enforce stringent regulations for the prevention, hereafter, of such practices.

A letter dated on April 5, on board the United States steamer *Worcester*, reports that on the third day out from Boston, about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst and scalded seven persons. Four of them were killed, three dying within a few hours, and one lingering eight days. The other three recovered so as to resume their duties. The cause of the explosion will be investigated. There was plenty of water in the boiler at the time, and only twenty-nine pounds of steam on. The tubes burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing. The sea-going qualities of the *Worcester* proved admirable.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 18.—The schooners *Flying Fish* and *Golden West* arrived here today, and report that the bark *Roman*, Capt. WILLIAMS, lost six of her men by the capsizing of one of her boats in the surf at Desolation Island, and that the bark *Peru* had lost her second mate, Mr. GLASE, and four of her men, by the capsizing of one of her boats in South George's Bay.

THE WEST.

A Murder in St. Louis—The Recent Indian Outrages—New Line of Steamers.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—WM. GRAY, of the firm of GRAY & PAINTER, was killed last evening by JOHN TRACEY, drayman, at the Pacific Railroad Freight Depot. The trouble was caused by a disagreement between them. TRACEY escaped and has not yet been arrested. Gen. GORDON GRANGER is in this city en route for Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. POPE for assignment as commander of troops in New-Mexico, relieving Gen. GREGG. Letters received at the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad office in this city, from the Chief Engineer of the surveying party of that road in the Indian country, make no mention of attacks by the Indians as recently reported. An escort of United States troops accompanies the surveying party.

WINONA, Minn., April 18.—A new Eastern grain shipping line is about to be opened, and has chartered the steamer *Imperial* and six barges to carry the grain from this city to be shipped by rail from St. Paul to Duluth, thence by the lakes to the East.

Emancipation Celebration in Iowa—A City Marshal in Newton Killed by a Negro.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 18.—The colored population of this city today celebrated the anniversary of their emancipation by marching in procession through the principal streets to the Fair Grounds, where speeches were made by Gov. MERRILL, Dr. WILSON, Rev. Mr. WELLES and Rev. Mr. HAYNES, (colored.) The programme was carried out in good order, and no attempt at disturbance was made.... Mr. D. W. CHURCH, City Marshal of Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, while attempting to arrest a negro, yesterday, was so badly wounded with a razor used by the negro in resistance, that he died last night.

THE WEATHER.

Government Observations and Record of Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18—7½ P. M.

The barometer continues to rise on the California coast, with average clear weather. The barometric disturbance indicated on Monday evening as existing at the Rocky Mountain stations has developed during the day, and probably is now central west of Iowa. A northwest gale prevails in Eastern Wyoming. A southerly gale is reported at St. Louis, and a north-easterly gale on Lake Superior. The temperature has risen rapidly on Lakes Erie and Michigan. The weather has remained sensibly unchanged, with a slight fall in the barometer on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm will move eastward, and be severely felt to-night and on Wednesday on the lakes, and southward to the Gulf States. Cloudy weather and easterly winds will probably be experienced on the Atlantic coast.

Meteorological Observations at Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, April 18—7 P. M.—Barometer, 29.99; change, plus 6; thermometer, 21°; change, minus 1°; relative humidity, 85; wind, north-west; velocity, thirty-three miles per hour. The snow has been blown into immense drifts, and they are much larger than any we have had before; there is a bank alongside of the house nearly twelve feet deep. The frost-work on the railway and on the summit is very fine.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Masonic Temple.

NORFOLK, Va., April 18.—The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple to be erected on the corner of Freemason and Brewer streets, was laid by the craft this afternoon. The ceremony was imposing, and was witnessed by an immense crowd of persons. The oration was delivered by W. S. WHITTKE, Esq. Lodges from Portsmouth and Fortress Monroe, and many distinguished Masons from distant cities, were present. A banquet, given in the largest hall in the city, closed the exercises.

Railroad Accidents on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—A fisherman named JAMES VAN TASSEL was struck by the Peekskill special train near Sing Sing, this morning, and instantly killed.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 18.—A fireman on the down train, today, named JACOB RIVENSBURGH, living at Poughkeepsie, fell from his engine this morning, while oiling, when a short distance north of Schodack, and was so seriously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful.

ST. MARY'S FOUNDLING FAIR.

Grand Display of Choice Articles—A $1,000 United States Bond for $2—Other Notable Objects.

The Ladies' Fair which is being held in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn, in aid of St. Mary's Foundling Hospital, is receiving, and deservedly so, a large amount of public patronage. The Academy was well filled last evening, many prominent citizens being present. The beauty of the ladies, the richness of their toilets, the floral and other decorations of the room, the rich display of articles on the various tables, and a choice selection of music, made the scene one well worthy of a visit. All the tables are provided with most attractive and valuable articles, among which St. Peter's, presided over by Mrs. BRANDIES, Mrs. M. HENNESSY and Miss FRANSIOLI, is deserving of prominent notice. Here are to be found a five-twenty United States bond for $1,000, of the issue of 1867, and now worth, according to yesterday's price, $1,125. The bond is to be disposed of in 1,000 shares of $2 each. The list is fast filling, so that those desirous of taking shares should visit the Fair at once and deposit the price with either of the ladies whose names are given above. The list is strictly limited to 1,000 shares, and will positively close on Saturday next, when the drawing is to take place.

The next article of note is a large copy of REUBEN'S original painting representing the "Deposition of our Lord from the Cross." It was presented to the Fair by a prominent member of the Association, who purchased it at Antwerp. It is valued at $1,500, and if not sold by private sale will be raffled for. Here are also two sacred pictures by the well-known artist, Signor BRONUDI, and a large picture frame on which Mr. FRANCISCO ANGERO will paint the likeness of the fortunate winner. The shares are only $1 each. Next in order comes a magnificent bride, "Lolita Rubia," with bridesmaid and waiting-maid elegantly attired. The bride is not allowed to choose a husband for herself; she is put up for sale, to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Her estimated value is $300, and there will no doubt be spirited competition for her hand. This table contains many other valuable articles, and

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Albany is to have a new evening Democratic paper, to be called the *Evening Call*.

A paragraph in a Wisconsin paper speaks of a man named B. SINGLE, who is employed at Rib Mills.

An English officer who has just returned to Ottawa from an exploring tour in the Northwest, reports that the Saskatchewan Valley is the garden of America.

A blind man who lives in Cambridge, Mass., always takes a lighted lantern out with him when he goes into the street at night. People who can see thus are kept from running into him.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Judge LINTON STEPHENS for his alleged violation of the Enforcement act; and thus ends this case as, the Savannah *Republican* says, all similar cases will end in Georgia.

TippooSaib, the huge elephant belonging to VAN AMBURGH & CO.'s menagerie, is said to have died at Connersville, Ind., of heart disease, on the 7th inst. He weighed 10,000 pounds, and was worth $1 50 per pound "on the hoof."

The Faculty of Trinity College are preparing a new edition of their general catalogue, and appeal to the Alumni and their friends to furnish information as to honorary degrees conferred by other colleges, deaths, offices held by graduates, &c.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON says that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, which means, we presume, that his friends think that defeat as a candidate for Governor would not help him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Ex-Senator ALEX. G. CATTELL, of New-Jersey, has been compelled by the state of his health so decline an invitation to a dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Philadelphia, who were particularly pleased by his advocacy of the adoption of League Island as the station for the Government iron-clads.

With its usual remarkable facility for giving the most surprising information respecting the North, the New-Orleans *Times* asserts that in every northern city there are corner-stones laid at immense expense in the way of processions, &c., and no monuments; while magnificent architectural piles in the way of asylums, with poverty-stricken exchequers, are in many localities the rule instead of the exception.

A Maine school-girl of seventeen has eloped with her teacher, a married man of forty-five, who leaves a wife and four children, and is described as tall, raw-boned, lank and uncouth in all his movements, with a face not at all prepossessing, and a manner anything but fascinating. His son was an assistant teacher in the same school. The girl is said to be beautiful and accomplished, and to have sustained a good name up to the time of the elopement.

Some scandal having been created in California political circles by charges that some members of the Republican State Central Committee had corruptly used their power, the Committee appointed a subcommittee of investigation, and their report shows that the charges were entirely baseless, and that no improper use of influence has been had. The San Francisco *Alta* says that the names appended to the report are ample guarantees of its reliability and conclusive character in the matter.

Mr. LEWIS SWIFT, of Marathon, Cortland County, writes to the Syracuse *Journal* that he discovered on the evening of the 16th inst. a telescopic comet in the constellation Perseus, nearly in the same field with Alpha, the brightest star in the constellation. He says that its position at 9 hours 10 minutes, local time, was about right ascension 3 hours 10 minutes, declination north 49 degrees 35 minutes; that it has a tail 10 minutes in length, and that it is moving at the rate of about 35 minutes per day toward Capella.

Four Harvard graduates of the last century are still living. They are: SAMUEL THATCHER, of the Class of 1793, now ninety-seven years of age; HORACE BINNEY, Class of 1797, ninety-one years old; WILLARD HALL, aged ninety years, and SAMUEL DUNN PARKER, aged eighty-nine, both of the Class of 1799. Three of the four are ex-members of Congress. Of the Classes of 1800 and 1801, there are now no living representatives; of the Class of 1802, there is only the venerable WILLIAM MINOT, and of 1803, Hon. JAMES SAVAGE.

A writer in the Rochester *Express* records a remarkable mirage on Sunday afternoon last. He says that to one standing at Mount Hope there appeared lifted in the entire north sky the blue waters of Lake Ontario, while reflected from them could be seen the mountains, hills, valleys, bays and rivers, or the Canada shore inland for miles. The coast could be plainly seen over a stretch of fifty miles, and so clearly at one time that the forests could readily be distinguished. Those present who were familiar with the Canada shore could readily distinguish Rice Lake, Belvidere, and other prominent points in Canada. The lake looked as though it had by a great tidal wave rolled upon Rochester, and covered one-half of the city, as no building could be seen north of Main-street, or any land between the city and the lake.

Massachusetts papers say that ABNER H. WENZELL, formerly Principal of the high school in Marlboro, and for two years a practicing lawyer in that town, driven to insanity by slanderous stories respecting himself, made an attempt a week ago to commit suicide. He first emptied the six barrels of a revolver into his breast; then deliberately reloaded and fired another shot just under the ribs on the left side. Finding all these ineffectual, he next fired into his right ear, then behind the ear, and lastly just over the ear. At this point he became insensible, and fell to the ground, where he was almost immediately found by his family. All the ten bullets are now in his body. Three of them are supposed to be imbedded in the brain, while the other seven are somewhere in the vicinity of his heart, and at last accounts he was still alive.

The New-Orleans *Republican* makes some statements concerning the debt of Louisiana. It says that in 1865 it was about $16,000,000, and that the Republican State administration has increased this amount, by indorsing the bonds of great railroad enterprises, to the extent of $9,000,000 or $10,000,000. It says the Republicans are willing to admit so much, and are prepared to defend it. It continues: "They are further willing to admit that the State Government has cost much money to start it and keep it in working order, but they affirm that these expenditures were rendered necessary by the disturbed condition of society and by the opposition which was made to the laws. It was foreseen and foretold to the people four years ago, that if they did not submit to the plan of reconstruction as good citizens they would be forced to do so at their own expense. They chose disorder, and they have simply added themselves with the cost of their evil doings as all evil doers do."

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The annual report of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has just been published by the President, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, of this City, and gives the details of the late lease to that Company of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad of Pennsylvania, and its branches, thus making a direct communication under one management from New-York to Wyoming Valley and the coal fields. The contract is perpetual, and gives the road the command of a steady supply of coal from the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions. During the year 1870, Mr. JOHNSTON reports, 2,845,045 miles were run by trains, and the ferry-boats made 36,336 trips. The number of passengers carried was 3,291,024, an increase of 994,170 over 1869; the tons of coal carried were 2,052,184, an increase of 406,132, making a total, since 1856, of 15,190,679 tons. The total receipts for 1870 were $4,393,514 12, against $4,010,121 73 in 1869; the expenses were $2,512,216 64, a decrease of $129,046 73, and leaving a net balance of $1,881,297 48, of which $1,200,000 was paid out in dividends. The increase in the coal traffic was due to the strike last year in the Schuylkill region, and it is believed that upon the settlement of the present strike the business will again be largely increased. The Company has decided to relay the track with steel rails, and to prevent such delays as occurred last year by the damage to the bridge across Newark Bay, will at once build a spur road from Elizabeth to Newark, thus giving them two independent avenues of communication with New-York. The bonded debt of the Company is $3,231,000. Of the passengers carried last year 1,204,245 were between Newark and New-York, and 708,582 between New-York and Elizabeth; 134,521 were ... over the whole length of the road to and from Easton. The cost of the entire road, double tracked, with coal-wharves, station-houses, shops and other appendages, stands at $20,830,122 60, and of the equipment at $2,674,000. The average receipts per mile were $1,07, against $1 01 in 1869, and the gross expenses $1 07, against $1 19 the previous year.

RING RULE IN NEW-YORK

Programme of the Repeaters—Mayor Hall's "Pigeon-Hole" System and Its Effects—The Counting-Out Fraud Made Easy.

The extent to which fraudulent voting is carried on in this City is understood only by the few who make a study of politics. However, it has now passed into a political axiom that those who control the inspectors at any election can ignore the wishes of the people and manipulate the result as may best suit their purposes. The system has not sprung at once into its present dominant position, but has been the fruit of time and experience. Of course there has always been, at least since the days of FERNANDO WOOD, more or less fraudulent voting; but the system first appeared as an important element when JOHN T. HOFFMAN was elected Mayor over MARSHAL O. ROBERTS. Since that time, year by year, frauds upon the ballot-box have steadily increased, until they have been reduced to such a point under the guidance and direction of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY & Co., that the system may now be reckoned among the exact sciences.

For this the City is indebted, in a great measure, to A. OAKEY HALL, the present Mayor. During the period that he occupied the position of District-Attorney, he put into general operation the plan of "suspended sentences" and "pigeon-holed indictments," which placed the most daring criminals at the mercy of himself and his political associates, and obliged them to co-operate in carrying out their scemes.

The actual fraudulent voting is done by the "dangerous classes," including the thieves, burglars and criminals of every grade. This course is adopted for three reasons: First, because the evidence of these men, if they should "peach," would be worthless in any legal proceedings; second, because, being completely in the power of the District-Attorney, they are obliged to "obey orders;" and third, because, having no character to lose, they will hesitate at nothing that may be required to insure success. They are divided into regular gangs, and have a recognized leader, generally an attaché of some prominent local politician, and almost invariably the holder of a sinecure berth in one of the City Departments. From this man they take their orders, and through him they secure that political influence which enables them to defy the administration of justice. Previous to an election a certain district is allotted to each gang of repeaters, and they are supplied with a list of names, written upon pieces of paper bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the slips furnished to the Courts by the County Clerk for impaneling juries. The leaders then give individual instruction as follows: "We are now going to register in the First District of the Sixth Ward. Your name Smith, is John Brown, No. 4 Centre-street; you, Tom, are Edward Jones, No. 44 Centre-street, and so on until each is provided. The gangs then march up to the office of registry, preceded by their leaders, unmolested by the Police, who know better than to get themselves into disfavor with their superiors by interfering with them. When this is done at one Election District, new names and residences are distributed, and they march to another, and go through the same performance, a careful record being kept by the chiefs of the names and residences under which each repeater is entered. Before election day these names are made out from this record, and are reissued to the different gangs, who proceed from poll to poll and vote upon them with impunity. In election districts where the inspectors are favorable, they go out early in the morning and find respectable citizens by voting on their names. In this way, a number of "prominent citizens," residing on Murray Hill, were deprived of the right of suffrage, at the last election. Shortly before the closing of the polls on election day it is common for one of the clerks or inspectors to make out a list of the names of those who have not voted and hand it to one of the leaders of a gang, who will then bring up his men and see that the "Ring" does not suffer. Oftentimes, however, this ceremony is dispensed with as a useless form, and the "regular ticket" for each man quietly deposited in the box, while the accommodating clerks make the necessary entries in the pollbooks. The main part of the fraudulent voting is done in the Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first and other similar Wards. Here the residents are obscure, if not unknown, closely packed together, and constantly shifting, and here the scheme is carried out in such a way as to render detection almost impossible.

The men who have charge of the system are shrewd, smart, and experienced, and hesitate at nothing to accomplish their purposes. The officers of the law are so far pledged to the "Ring" that if by any accident one of the repeaters should be arrested, a friendly Police Justice or Alderman instantly appears and discharges him on bail, which, whether it be "straw" or bona fide, is promptly furnished. The lengths that a "Ring" dares to go in shielding its tools was strikingly illustrated some time since in the neighboring city of Brooklyn, where it secured the unconditional release of a dozen or more persons who had been tried and convicted of frauds upon the ballot-box, and whose sentences had been affirmed upon appeal. In New-York, it is unnecessary to say that these men would never have been brought to trial.

When the polls are closed and the canvassing of the vote is commenced, a new field for fraud is developed. Such men as the City favors are "counted in," while its adversaries are systematically "counted out." If the operations of the canvassers are watched, they eject the suspicious parties from the room, and then count as they please. If John Smith received one hundred votes, while John Brown received two hundred, figures are reversed, and the returns from doubtful districts kept back. From these are furnished the majorities, which the returns from the other districts may prove to be required to elect "the right men." Even after the returns are made out and signed by the canvassers and clerks they are altered and manipulated to suit the Ring. It is understood that the very paper upon which the blanks for the returns are printed is manufactured so as to admit of erasures. In this way a hundred votes can be taken from one candidate and given to another, making a difference of two hundred votes by the simple alteration of two words.

The Federal election law aimed a deadly blow at this system of fraud. Although the control of the Ring over the State and City officials enabled them to render the provisions of the State law a dead letter, yet, when its enforcement was to be supervised by United States officials, it became a formidable obstacle in the way of the Ring.

Every one knows that if this power of our rulers was dependent upon the will of the people, they could not retain it five minutes. Power to them means not only wealth and ambition, but personal safety, for they know that if there was an honest administration of laws they would now be in the State Prison. The new Election law not only sweeps away all the restrictions in regard to registry, but protects the repeaters by having the vote for Congressmen upon a separate ticket, which is to be the first canvassed, in order to prevent the United States officials from exercising any supervision over the frauds that may be committed in the subsequent canvassing of the City or State.

Naval Intelligence.

The *Wachusett* was undocked yesterday morning, and the *Catalpa* went in for repairs to her bottom.

The *Tennessee* is ordered to be thoroughly inspected by the Engineering Department, and after being put in order she will be sent to sea on a trial trip. There is no disguising the fact that her machinery, as now arranged, is a miserable failure.

The *Saratoga* is being rapidly pushed to completion. She is being fitted to accommodate fifty-six midshipmen, and will sail from here for Annapolis on the 1st of May, and will leave the latter place on the 15th on the annual Summer cruise.

The Imperial Austrian corvette *Navarra* is expected at this port from Annapolis. She is a training-ship for cadet midshipmen.

The United States steam-ship *Shawmut*, Commander POTTER, now flies the flag of Port-Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM, vice *Ticonderoga*, undergoing repairs.

There are only 1,600 men now employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 19: Nos. 62, 177, 188, 6, 195, 181, 199, 201.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
214—Holyoke vs. Wagner et al.	235—Schuchardt vs. The Mayor.
220—Wall vs. Ellis.	236—Douglas vs. The Mayor.
221—Delavan vs. Brown.	237—Hamersly vs. The Mayor.
223—The Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Reckengel et al.	239—Bray vs. Farwell.
225—Smith vs. Schettler.	240—Stow vs. Beardsley.
227—Read vs. Niles.	241—Kelly vs. Scott et al.
228—Roberts vs. Bodell.	242—same vs. Same.
229—Gunning vs. Oliver.	243—Conron vs. Coleman.
230—Trundy vs. Pool.	245—Lawrence vs. Good.
231—Lippman vs. Mc-Manus.	246—Story vs. Orange and Alexandria R.R. Co.
232—Hidden vs. Watts, Jr.	247—Faron vs. Howard.
233—Lawton vs. Martin.	248—Wines vs. The Mayor.
234—Lawton vs. Wheeler.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
223½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.	364—Clifton vs. Pelton.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.	366—Hoyt vs. Sprague et al.
365—Guttmann vs. Same.	
339—Rice vs. Wilmerding et al.	379—Fiedler vs. Simonds et al.
3—Swords vs. Edgar et al.	211—The Mead Rubber Co. vs. The National Spring Co.
337—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flyn et al.	385—Klyman vs. Dengle.
45—American National Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr., et al.	388—Hyatt vs. Mayer.
171—Broome vs. Stoughton.	391—Speyers vs. Faulk.
629½—Lamply vs. Whitfield.	392—Rodman vs. Jones.
	396—Higgins vs. Hyatt.
	396½—Babcock vs. Bostworth.
	397—Prentice vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
244 (R.C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	18—Dolvoes F. Y. C. de la Pena et al. vs. Davies, Jr.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	142 (R. C.)—Claflin et al vs. Fitzgerald.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stouffer.	330 (R. C.)—Kelly, Sheriff, &c. vs. Ingalls.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	120—Bail vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
268—Osgood et al., receiv'r, vs. McKnight.	32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.	304—Hone vs. Brod.
244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	32 (R. C.)—The West. B'k. of Scotland vs. Wilson.
1608 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin	188 (R. C.)—Gallup et al. vs. Lederer.
122—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.	208½—Hordie vs. Rogers.
	334 (R. C.)—Smith vs. Caldwell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	
27—Sterne vs. Herman.	In rel. Weeks.
53—In rel. The Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	90—Gotdia vs. Mullens.
55—Lodwick vs. Ford.	93—Levin vs. Greenfield.
57—Hovey vs. Tower.	94—Same vs. Same.
76—Same vs. Same.	118—Elfelt vs. Sebah.
77—Ingraham vs. Maghee.	125—Lndlow vs. The Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
79—Thorp vs. Sprague.	134—Eamslaw vs. Corlies.
83—Stockwell vs. Eager.	141—In rel. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
175—Puleston et al. vs. Wallace et al.	571—Keveney vs. Excelsior Life Ins. Co.
227—Ross vs. Collins, impl'd. &c	573—Weiss vs. Kraner et al.
79—Vassault vs. Murphy.	507—Mann vs. Cornell.
275—Clinton et al. vs. Rosenberg et al.	353—Buckman vs. Monsenroth.
337—Cameron vs. Handyside et al.	329—Disch vs. Kara.
559—Keveney vs. Globe Mu. Life Ins. Co.	481—Lalor vs. Kotsilas.
	54—Courtney vs. Baker.
	577—Hine vs. Morgan.

Part II.—Held by McCunn. J.

Nos.	
934—Wilson vs. Leech.	626—Sanger vs. Danon.
386—Fullmer vs. Clark.	96—McKay vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
634—Roach vs. Hirt.	12—Bolton vs. Jacks.
166—Harris vs. Gidney.	356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.	628—The Metropolitan Gaslight Company vs. Brown.
382—Mitchell vs. Dix.	630—LaBurt vs. McCarthy.
554—Rothan vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	
620—Schwartz vs. Wolf.	
634—Herbet vs. Pell.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Set-down Causes.

Nos.	
708—Christalor et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	108—Hermes vs. Blanck.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.	209—Pouvert et al. vs. Godfrey.
821—Randell vs. Randell.	61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.
874—Hanly et al. vs. Murphy.	419—Voye vs. Corlies.
930—Wallace vs. Peters.	906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
224—Minneshemer vs. Same.	885—Carrington vs. Coulter.
930—Hart et al. vs. Hoffman.	954—Waterloo vs. Taylor.
113—Flint vs. Haselboom et al.	902—Colell vs. Clark.
224—Barnes vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	922—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
613—Burghardt vs. Burkhardt.	923—Rainster vs. Same.
930—Daniels vs. Burnham.	936—Kreynlborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
636—Cassidy vs. Gourand.	929—Wright vs. The Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
159½—Townsend vs. D'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co.	644—Archer vs. Elkins.
958—Rode vs. Miller.	673—Austin vs. Leech.
151—McTerney vs. Murphy et al.	936—Bleecker vs. Coulter.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
5635—Kolbar vs. Baxter.	5516—Kiots vs. Rosefield.
5125—McLoughlin vs. O'Brien.	5514—Dzeroka vs. Herlin.
5343—Beames vs. Fitzgerald.	5516—Hay vs. The A. U. A. of New-York.
5340—Fitzgerald vs. Lewis.	5517—Chatterton vs. Green.
5289—Beadleston vs. McIntire.	5519—Butler vs. Benjamin.
5488—Friedman vs. Hernaldwin	5520—Store vs. Store.
5513—The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Crockett.	5521—Reid vs. O'Neil.
	5522—Dorsey vs. Boyden.
	5523—Brennan vs. Ockerhauser.
	5003—Gottleib vs. Ritzler.
	—McGowan vs. Kohan.

Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
6256—Schwartz vs. Langan.	5534—Sears vs. Samuels.
	6144—Moody vs. Leverich.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	
4—Dayton vs. Robbins.	163—Adams vs. Connor.
18—Osborne vs. Richardson.	16—Blake vs. Rhodes.
21—Bloor vs. Morrison.	40—Polhemus vs. Kelsey.
63—Schnorr vs. Fleischmann.	74—Jarvis vs. Welwood.
75—Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	113—Brainerd vs. Fagan.
93—Dolan vs. Drake.	144—Bennett vs. Osborne.
115—Dusek vs. Sullivan.	152—Hoffman vs. Keefe.
128—Metcalf vs. Flanagan.	67—Smyth vs. Haussknecht.
137—Myers vs. Harrison.	116—Phillips vs. Flinn.
	165—Foster vs. Mason.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Wood *vs.* Morehouse; Rodgers *vs.* Crouse; The Trustees of the Village of Delhi et al. *vs.* Youmans; Wallis *vs.* Ackerman. Cooper *vs.* Plummer; Pierce *vs.* Tuttle, and Lockwood *vs.* Higgins.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted: costs to abide event—Hurd *vs.* Gill; Wells *vs.* Mann, and Rea *vs.* Adams.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Starin *vs.* The People, &c.

Order of General Term and Special Term reversed, with costs—In the matter of the Long Island Company *vs.* The Hunter's Point and South-side Railroad Company.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—The Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County *vs.* Bostwick et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 18.

By Judge Loew.

Leslie *vs.* Leslie; order settled.

In the matter of the final accounting of Herman Dill, assignee, &c.; order granted.

DeWolf *vs.* Struthers; motion to vacate injunction granted, unless plaintiff shall within three days from the service of a copy of this order deposit the money, to secure which the chattel mortgage was given, with the Clerk of the Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, yesterday, with a full Bench, had argument on the following points:

First—Is the act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage?

Second—Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage?

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter maintained the negative of the questions. Attorney-General Akerman, in lieu of a brief of his own, submitted one prepared by his predecessor, Mr. Hoar, and then prepared in a summary way to reply to Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter closed the argument, when the question was submitted to the Court.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

AN UNAUTHORIZED TRANSFER OF COTTON.

Lester vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.—Plaintiff sues to recover the value of sixty-six bales of cotton which his agent deposited in the warehouse of one Camp, taking a warehouse receipt. It is charged by plaintiff that Camp gave another receipt to one Leslie, to represent which he had no cotton except this sixty-six bales. The defendants advanced money on this false warehouse receipt, and subsequently finding there was something wrong about it, and that Camp was in failing circumstances, they thereupon, under an alleged arrangement with Camp, commenced a suit, and Camp changed the marks on the cotton and delivered it to defendant. The defense was a denial of the identity of the cotton. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full value of the cotton—$11,200.

A NICE QUESTION IN REGARD TO COUPONS.

Emmett vs. Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.—This action is on the coupons on nine $1,000 bonds, amounting in all to some $7,200. The defense is that these nine bonds were issued to Gilman & Secor in part to take up twenty-nine bonds of an older issue; that Gilman & Secor had not those twenty-nine bonds, but had sold them to bona fide purchasers, who have since forced the Railroad Company to take them up; that Emmett was a clerk of Gilman & Secor, and therefore is not a holder without notice of the defense, but that he in fact holds them on behalf of the widow of Mr. Gilman. The question was raised by the defense, that even supposing plaintiff to be a holder for value of the bonds, the coupons that became due before he purchased them, must be considered as independent promissory notes purchased by him after maturity, and against which all defenses that were good while they remained in the hands of the assignor, were good now.

Case on.

John E. Burrill, for plaintiff; T. C. T. Buckley, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 18.

VALIDITY OF PATENT AS A DEFENSE AGAINST ROYALTY.

Foster et al. vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company.—The plaintiffs are the owners of patents for improvements in locks, and brought this action to recover from defendants the royalty due them under a license giving to defendants the exclusive right to make and sell the locks. The answer sets up that the patents are invalid, and alleges that the defendants have not made or sold any locks under the said exclusive license. To this answer the plaintiffs demurred, and the demurrer was sustained at Special Term. The defendants appealed from the order sustaining the demurrer, and the General Term today affirmed the order of the Special Term.

For the appellants, Mr. Torrance; for the respondents, Mr. J. T. Kilbreth.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

SLANDER.

James Wright vs. Frederick Booss.—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages against the defendant for having injured plaintiff by alleged false accusations of theft. The facts as developed by the proceedings and testimony in the case are substantially as follows: About the 26th of April, 1865, the defendant's store was broken into and about $3,000 worth of furs stolen therefrom. The plaintiff had been previously for some years in the employment of defendant, and the latter after consulting with the Police, entered a complaint against plaintiff upon which he was arrested on a charge of larceny. Upon being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, notwithstanding two prisoners present charged with being receivers of the goods stated that plaintiff was the party from whom the goods had been received by them, he was discharged, there being, in the opinion of the Justice, no evidence to hold him. Plaintiff then commenced this suit, alleging not only the fact of the arrest, but also that in conversation with one Scripture, a former fellow-clerk of plaintiff, the defendant had repeated the charge that plaintiff was the thief. After this suit had been commenced, the defendant renewed the charge against Wright, procured his arrest and trial, which resulted in his acquittal. Plaintiff swears that he had never been guilty of the larceny charged against him; that his arrest was malicious; that the charge made against him to Scripture was without foundation, and that it resulted to his injury among his friends and impeded him in his efforts for the procurement of employment. Defendant sets up that the arrest was made in good faith, he believing the circumstances to justify the charge, and that the conversation had with Scripture was confidential, and had with a view to receive advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure evidence against whoever may have committed the larceny.

The case is still on.

Dudley Field for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 18.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Samuel Polak vs. George Bence.—This is an action for malicious prosecution growing out of the following state of facts, as developed on the trial: On the 9th of January, 1869, the cigar factory of defendant was broken into, and about $500 worth of cigars stolen therefrom. Subsequent to the theft the defendant was informed that a quantity of cigars were found on the premises of the plaintiff in a soap-box, some of which were identified by the workmen of defendant as having been manufactured at his factory. Upon this information defendant caused the arrest of plaintiff, who was brought before Judge Shandley and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Upon the matter being submitted to the Grand Jury, that body failed to find an indictment. The plaintiff then brought this suit to recover $10,000 damages, claiming that his arrest was without probable cause.

The Court held that the evidence showed probable cause, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiff; Mr. Dana for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Robinson.

A WIDOW DISAVOWS HER DEED, CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN MISLED BY HER DECEASED HUSBAND.

Maria Bach, Widow of John O. Bach, vs. George A. Bach.—This action is brought to set aside a deed of property made to Eliza Bach, and to recover back the property covered by it and now in the possession of George A. Bach, the defendant. The plaintiff claims that the deed sought to be set aside was executed by herself and her husband, but that so far as she was concerned her execution of the deed was procured by fraud and misrepresentation, her husband representing that he wanted to buy something. The defense is that George A. Bach, who, in conjunction with the plaintiff, his widow, is alleged to have made the deed in question, never had any property of his own; that he was agent and trustee for his mother, Eliza Bach, to whom the deed was made, and that in executing to her this deed, he was merely conveying to her her own property.

The case is still on.

A. G. Rice for plaintiff; Roger A. Pryor for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

LIFE INSURANCE—A VERDICT AGAINST A COMPANY.

Brennan vs. The Security Life Insurance Company.—In this case, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the defendant sought to avoid the payment of a $5,000 policy, on the ground that, in the long list of questions put to the insured at the time of making the application, some had not been fully answered as to the condition of his health. In other words, that he had made such misrepresentations as to invalidate the policy.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, with interest.

John McKeon for plaintiff; Mr. Peckham for defendant.

MARINE COURT—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Curtis.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The case of John Bough *vs.* Alexander H. Campbell came up for trial before Judge CURTIS and a jury. The action was for false imprisonment, the facts of which have been heretofore published in the TIMES, and may be briefly stated as follows: Plaintiff is owner and driver of a two-horse truck, while defendant is one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the month of June last was plaintiff was driving his team in the neighborhood of Ninth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, when he was noticed by defendant violently jerking his horses from one side of the street to the other, and beating them with a heavy rope; defendant then remonstrated with plaintiff, who told him to go to an exceedingly warm place; and the violence to the horses being continued, defendant gave plaintiff in charge to an officer, by whom he was conveyed to the Station-house, locked up all night, arraigned before Judge SHANDLEY the next morning, and discharged on paying a fine of $10. The claim of plaintiff's is, that he was merely jerking his horses to prevent them from running away, while defendant claims the horses showed anything but a disposition to run; that one of them had been jerked with such force as to throw him off his feet, and another had a raw sore on his shoulder, from which the collar had been marked with blood. These general facts having been proved, Judge CURTIS stated to counsel for plaintiff that he would have to elect whether he would rely on the allegation of false imprisonment or that of malicious prosecution. Counsel replied that he would rely on the allegation of false imprisonment as his cause of action; thereupon counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint.

Judge CURTIS granted the motion, and in doing so said: The complainant in this case is dismissed on the ground that, as plaintiff elected to go to the jury on the action for false imprisonment, and the facts establishing, if anything, a case of malicious prosecution, the action cannot be maintained. False imprisonment is the arrest and imprisonment of a party without process. In this case the defendant was duly deputized by the Sheriff of the county to make arrests of parties for violation of laws applicable to this society, and so far as regards the form and manner of the arrest, it was under and by virtue of due process of law, and no action for false imprisonment will lie. Had counsel for the plaintiff elected to go to the jury on malicious prosecution, I would not have granted a non-suit, but would have left it a question with the jury whether or no the element of malice entered into the act of the defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ASSAULT ON A GIRL.

Charles O'Connor vs. John D. Brown.—This is an action to recover $1,000 damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by defendant on the daughter of plaintiff. The daughter was employed as a nurse in Brown's house in West Fourteenth-street, and on the morning of the 14th of December last, she came to her business late. On her arrival she went into his room, when he complained of her being late; he at the same time sprang out of bed, threatened her and took hold of her with violence. She screamed, and he pushed her into the hall, and was pushing her toward the door with the avowed intention of putting her out, when some other persons in the house interfered and put an end to the struggle. The case is still on.

Ball & Beale for plaintiff, Marsh & Wallis for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼	
20,000	do	117¼	
10,000	do	b3. 117¼	
200,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	112¾	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	
2,500	do	113¾	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¼	
10,000	do	b3. 113¾	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¼	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113¾	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109	
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	b3. 109¾	
10,000	do	109¾	
800	do	c. small. 108¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	58¾	
5,000	do	58¾	
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	72¾	
25,000	Va. St. 6s, old, b.c.	71¾	
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	59¼	
5,000	do	59¾	
10,000	do	59¾	
30,000	do	b60. 60	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	93¾	
1,000	B'klyn W. L. 6s	94¼	
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	98	
90,000	U. Pac. 1st	87¾	
2,000	do	87¾	
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. bs.	79	
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	84¾	
30,000	do	84	
5,000	do	83¾	
8,000	do	83¾	
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	86	
7,000	G. West. 1st, '88	90	
10,000	Gold Tol. 1st	85¾	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104	
6,000	G. West. 2d	86¾	
16,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91	
15,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	107	
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10s Conv	97¾	
20,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88	
1,000	do	88¾	
5,000	do	88¾	
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	69	
20,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. Div	88¾	
14,000	M. & St. P. 1st	95	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	117	
25	Hanover Bank	104	
30	B'k of New-York	135¾	
10	Merchants'

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

A Policeman on Trial for Murder—Evidence as to the Killing of John Murphy.

The proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, included the trial of a Police officer on a capital charge. PATRICK TOOMEY, the accused, belonging to the Seventh Precinct Police, was placed at the bar to answer an indictment charging him with clubbing JOHN MURPHY to death on the 6th of March last. District-Attorney GARVIN opened the case:

Mrs. CATHARINE MURPHY, of No. 112 Henry-street, mother of the deceased, gave unimportant testimony.

MATTHEW HANLON testified that he, in company with young MURPHY and WILLIAM DALY, were walking through Catharine-street toward East Broadway, about two o'clock in the morning; they were singing at the time, and the prisoner approached them and ordered them to stop their noise; MURPHY refused to give the opposite side of the street, and the policeman told him to "move on;" MURPHY replied that he was "moving on," after which TOOMEY poked him in the back; he then said something, and the officer struck him a second and struck him with his club in the back, knocking him down; TOOMEY rapped on the pavement with his club and three officers came to his assistance; they all then took MURPHY and dragged him along; witness said that he could not see what the officers did to the deceased, as there was a crowd following the party; he heard cries of "shame," and heard MURPHY say "let me go home;" they carried him to the Station-house, and on laying him down it was discovered that he was dead; when witness entered the Station-house, TOOMEY ran down the stairs to escape observation; on the examination of him the face was elicited that MURPHY belonged to the "Hester Cateau," and that he was intoxicated on the night of the affray, and they were taking him home.

WILLIAM DALY contradicted HANLON's evidence.

PATRICK BRODERICK, a policeman, said MURPHY struggled as they were taking him to the Station-house, and TOOMEY struck him three times over the head with his club; the deceased did not struggle any more after that. Witness testified that he told TOOMEY that there was no necessity for the blows, as there was sufficient force to take him along; officers laid him down to change hands, and at this juncture a young man came up with MURPHY's hat; TOOMEY then struck the young man twice over the shoulders; at the Coroner's inquest witness said the witness not to say anything about the clubbing.

At the conclusion of Officer BRODERICK's testimony, the trial was adjourned until this morning.

Our Fifty-One Iron-Clads.

The iron-clads of the United States Navy now number fifty-one of all classes. The following are in commission: *Amphitrite*, four guns, stationed at the Naval Academy as a practice-vessel, and the *Ajax*, two guns; *Dictator*, two, and *Terror*, four guns. The three latter are attached to the North Atlantic Fleet, and have been kept in readiness for months in case of need in the West Indian waters. The following are the names, number of guns, and location of the remainder of the iron-clads:

At League Island—Algoma, 2; Canonicus, 2; Catskill, 2; Cohasset, 2; Jason, 2; Koka, 2; Lehigh, 2; Minnetonka, 1; Modoc, 1; Nahant, 2; Nantucket, 2; Napa, 1; Nansett, 2; Niobe, 2; Otsego, 1; Passaic, 2; Puritan, 2; Suncook, 2; Yazoo, 2. At Key West—Manhattan, 2; Saugus, 2; Wyandotte, 2. At New-York—Roanoke, 6. At Mare Island, California—Camanche, 2; Monadnock, 4. At Washington—Naho, 1; Mahopac, 2; Mantauk, 2; Piscataqua, 1. At New-Orleans—Chickasaw, 4; Etlah, 2; Iris, 2; Keywadin, 4; Klamath, 2; Umpyna, 2; Winnebago, 4; Yuma, 2. At Boston—Shawnee, 2; Wassuc, 1. At Mound City—Marrietta, 2; Osceola, 2; Sandusky, 2. On the stocks and building at New York—Cologua, 10. At Portsmouth—Massachusetts, 4. At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 4. At Boston—Oneeqa, 4. Repairing at Boston—Miantonomoh, 4. Total, 51 vessels, 127 guns.

It is the intention to fit the screw frigate *Niagara* as a casemated battery, with heavy iron plating.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora*, third rate, 4 guns, is ordered to be undocked at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and the United States steamer *Wyoming* (of the same rate) will take her place. The latter vessel is nearly ready for sea.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, a steamer of about 225 tons register, built of teak-wood, was announced to be sold yesterday at public auction, at Port Royal, S. C., by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Cetti Stabbing Case.

Justice HOGAN, yesterday afternoon, took an affidavit from PATRICK FINN, who charges that FREDERICK CETTI, an Italian, stabbed and cut him six times, while on the Hoboken ferry-boat, last Sunday. From the complainant's statement, it was evident that the aggravation was on the part of those who were with FINN, and that he had himself assaulted one of the Italians in Hoboken. While the ferry-boat was crossing the river, FINN said he searched for CETTI, and not finding him struck his friend. Shortly after he found CETTI, who was with his wife and some other ladies, and struck him, whereupon CETTI drew a knife and stabbed him and cut him. CETTI, an intelligent-looking fellow, by trade a fresco-painter, said his wife was first insulted, and then he and his friend were assaulted, he being struck on the head by JOHN MCKEON with a pistol. He, however, withdrew the charge against MCKEON, as he did not wish to be bothered with cross complaints. Justice HOGAN, looking upon the case as one in which CETTI was more injured than in anything, admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000, which was promptly furnished.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	9	Leather, rolls	346
Bees-wax, pks.	44	Leather, sides	11,024
Cotton, bales	2,325	Pea-nuts, bags	14
Dried Fruits, pks.	195	Pork, bbls.	415
Eggs, bbls.	1,622	Beef, pks.	151
Flour, bbls.	12,173	Cut-meats, pks.	201
Wheat, bushels	7,860	Cheese, pks.	279
Corn, bushels	46,177	Lard, pks.	340
Oats, bushels	7,685	Lard, kegs	200
Malt, bags	108	Butter, pks.	372
Corn-meal, bags	800	Stearine, pks.	114
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Moss, bales	10
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Lard oil, bbls.	100
Peas, bbls.	100	Tallow, pks.	7
Grass-seed, bags	11	Starch, pks.	1,400
Beans, bbls.	19	Tea, pks. (by rail)	8
Glue-sug, pks.	20	Tobacco, hhds.	323
Hemp, bales	26	Tobacco, bx. & cases	1,319
Hops, bales	328	Whisky, bbls.	789
Hides, No.	909	Wool, bales	86
Hides, bdls.	255		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—$ 900 bales Cotton, 7,732 bushels Corn, 30,246 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Beef, 91 bbls. Provisions.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—310 tcs. Beef, 111 boxes Hams, 633 pkgs. Butter, 294 bales Cotton, 150 tcs. Lard, 110 boxes Bacon, 42,500 bushels Corn, 3,993 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Provisions, 71 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 25 hhds. Tallow. 29 casks Roots, 5,500 bushels Barley, 600 bbls. Flour, 300 bags Waste, 2 cases Sewing Machines, 431 boxes Cheese, 35 hhds. Molasses, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *D'Iautida*, for Dublin—24,874 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—772 cases Sewing-machines, 500 bags Coffee, 1 case Rubber, 553 pcs. Strips, 25 casks Prunes, 143 bags Seed, 6 cases Cigars, 42 Mowing-machines, 2,300 boxes extracts, 100 bales Furs, 50 hhds. Molasses, 18,030 lbs. Lard, 785 bbls. Resin, 35 tons Dye-wood, 228 hhds. Tobacco, 29 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 bales Hemp, 60 logs Walnut, 20 boxes Blacking, 15 boxes Tacks, 14 boxes Sandpaper, 52 pks. Whalebone, 16 pks. Axes, 35 boxes Clocks, 38 cases Cane Goods, 21 bbls. Oren.

By the bark *Gutlia*, for Syria—8,719 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at firm prices, including Pots at $6 75@7 25, and Pearls at $8 75@9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in quite moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported since our last of 2,000 bags by the *Merrimack*, 1,000 bags by the *Flamsteed*, and 1,000 bags by the *Tintoman*, on private terms. The week's sales of Rio and Santos have been only 11,797 bags, leaving stock in first hands to-day this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 42,994 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 96,896 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10¼c.; Good cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; Good cargoes, 11¼c. @12c.; Prime cargoes, 11¾c.@13c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with 60 days' credit. Other kinds have been quite dull. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@15c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Mocha, 18c.@18½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17¼c.; Manilla, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16¼c.; Curacoa, 15c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands. Bags.

At New-Orleans	15,506
At Mobile	4,200
At Savannah	4,800
At Baltimore	25,406
At Philadelphia	3,000
At New-York	42,984
Grand total	96,896

COTTON—For early delivery the demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted firm, with some urgent offerings; sales, since our last, 3,692 bales, including 2,360 bales to shippers, 685 bales to spinners, 747 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a more confident inquiry noted, and on April contracts prices have been quoted up 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 9,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 100 bales at 13¾c.; 600 bales at 13 13-16c., 700 bales at 13¾c.; 100 bales each, April, May and June, at 13¾c., together; 100 bales each, April and June, at 13¾c., together; June, 100 bales at 13¾c.; July, 100 bales at 13¾c.; August, 100 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 13 13-16c.; 200 bales seller's option all this year, at 13¼c. Exchanged—¼c. ₱ lb. to exchange 800 bales May for 800 bales April. And today, for April, 100 bales at 13¾c.; 200 bales at 13 13-16c., 2,400 bales at 13¾c.; 500 bales April, 500 bales May, and 500 bales June, at 13¾c., together; May, 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 200 bales at 13 13-16c., 800 bales at 13¾c.; July, 300 bales at 13¾c.; August, 400 bales at 13¾c.; exchanged, 600 bales April for 600 bales August, even terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 13.78c.; May, 13.70c.; June, 13.75c. The receipts at this port today were 3,325 bales, including 726 from Galveston, 1,715 in New-York, 126 from Philadelphia, and 2,467 per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	11	11¼	11¾
Good Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾
Low Middling	13¾	14	14¼	14¾
Middling	14¾	14¾	15¼	15¾
Good Middling	15¾	15¾	16¼	16¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Tuesday.	Bales without landing today.	Thus far in landing, today.	Total last week.	Total this week last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Galveston	1,239	3,168	3,822	7,444	4,192
N. Orleans	3,355	9,798	14,327	28,079	15,710
Mobile	63	3,208	2,469	4,831	5,064
Savannah	1,256	2,683	4,972	7,966	5,969
Charleston	487	963	1,200	2,554	3,212
Wilmington	43	295	893	835	359
Norfolk	415	2,155	2,659	5,267	3,103
Baltimore	....	100	225	1,019	280
New-York	2,467	2,264	3,940	7,817	2,165
Boston	7	67	299	451	252
Various ports	....	....	....	404	220
Total	9,483	24,729	34,586	63,967	40,526
This day last week	5,555	various.	404	....	63,967 ....
This day last year	5,600	various.	220	....	 40,526

Total since Sept 1, 1870, bales.....3,481,969
Same time last year, bales.....2,519,038

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately inquired for, as a rule, and has been quoted weak and irregular in price. The sales reported since our last are 9,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at 5 10@5 45; inferior to very low Extra State at 5 40@5 75; very good to fancy do. at $5 75@7 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western, at 5 40@6 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@6 75, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 40@ 6 40
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 7 15
Extra City shipping brands	5 50@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 95@10 00

Southern Flour has been in rather more request at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@7 for poor to good, and $7@9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $3 50@4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $3 65@3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25@4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	5 95@7 00
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	7 00@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown more steadiness on a fairly active inquiry, mainly from export buyers, and for new crop Spring on the basis of $1 59@1 60 for very good to choice No. 2, afloat, $1 58 for choice do., in store, part called No. 1, ₱ bushel. Old and mixed old and new crop Spring Wheat has been in light request at from $1 40@$1 52½ for very inferior to prime, ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been quiet at unaltered figures. There has been rather more call for White Wheat within our range. The general market closed firmly, with less eagerness on the part of holders to place stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to prime White Western at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65 for new Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 60, afloat, and $1 51 in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 58 in store, and $1 59@$1 60 afloat, the outside figures for choice samples called No. 1; old and mixed Spring at $1 40@$1 53¾; White Genesee at $1 85@$1 95; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 68 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite freely dealt in, opening stronger as to price, on lighter arrivals, but closing less buoyantly. Shippers have been purchasing liberally. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 75c.@76c. for inferior to prime and 77¾c. for choice new Mixed Western, closing at 76½c., afloat, for good samples; 77c.@78½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@76c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and irregular within the nominal range of 85c.@1 08 for old and new Western, and $1 10@$1 18 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair supply and slack demand within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 75c.@$1 for Western, 85c.@$1 for State; sales have been reported of 9,600 bushels. Barley-malt continues in slack request at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, $1@$1 10 for Western, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales 3,200 bushels. Oats have been in moderate request at uniform prices. The demand has been mainly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@67½c. for Mixed Western, in store, and from track and afloat, for Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, 68¾c.@69c.; sales, 67c.@68c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 30,246 bushels Wheat, and 7,732 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 500 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat and 45,500 bushels Corn for Glasgow, and 24,374 bushels Wheat for Dublin. And from Philadelphia, 11,178 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

HAY—Rail Hay continues in fair demand at $1 15 for shipping and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at from 70c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been quite moderate for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 1,000 barrels; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—The dealings in Sole have been limited and prices have been tending downward.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been held with more confidence since the completion of the contracts for forward delivery, and the demand has been quite active. We quote at 21c.@21¼c. ₱ lb., with sales of 1,150,000 lbs., in lots. Pig-iron has been firmer and in fair request, including Glengarnock at $32@$34, with sales of 300 tons. No. 1 American at $35@$35 50 ₱ ton. Bar and Scrap iron remain as last noticed. Iron Rails have been in moderate request at $56@$57, gold, for English, and $70@$72, currency, for American from the works. Of old T Rails, 500 tons were sold on private terms. Sheet-iron has been dull at old figures. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been slow of sale on the previous basis as to price. There has been much movement in Pig-tin, yet values have not varied materially. We quote Straits at 32¼c.@33c., English at 32¾c.@33c., and Banca at 33¾c.@33½c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin Plates have been quiet at unchanged figures; 500 boxes Charcoal I. C. were sold, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been a freer movement in foreign within our former range; sales, 277 hhds. and bbls. St. Croix at 53c.@60c., chiefly at 55c.; 226 hhds. and 20 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 57c.; and 130 hhds. Porto Rico, part at auction, at 46½c.@60c. ₱ gallon. In New-Orleans the dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way at previous quotations. We quote: Porto Rico at from 58c.@60c., for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans at 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced sharply, on very light offerings, and an urgent call for early delivery; sales have been reported of 312 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at from 58c.@62½c., closing buoyant at the latter bid, for the better selected merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Crude. Of Tar, 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 60 ₱ bbl. Resin has been dull, but steady; sales 250 bbls. Strained at $2 17½@$2 20. Wood goods: Spirits Turpentine, 62c.@63c., ₱ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 55@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without remarkable activity.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—For the week ending April 17.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, and we quote at full 1,350 bbls. per week for crude since our last of 1,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to prime White Western at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65 for new Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 60, afloat, and $1 51 in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 58 in store, and $1 59@$1 60 afloat, the outside figures for choice samples called No. 1; old and mixed Spring at $1 40@$1 53¾; White Genesee at $1 85@$1 95; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 68 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite freely dealt in, opening stronger as to price, on lighter arrivals, but closing less buoyantly. Shippers have been purchasing liberally. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 75c.@76c. for inferior to prime and 77¾c. for choice new Mixed Western, closing at 76½c., afloat, for good samples; 77c.@78½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@76c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and irregular within the nominal range of 85c.@1 08 for old and new Western, and $1 10@$1 18 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair supply and slack demand within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 75c.@$1 for Western, 85c.@$1 for State; sales have been reported of 9,600 bushels. Barley-malt continues in slack request at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, $1@$1 10 for Western, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales 3,200 bushels. Oats have been in moderate request at uniform prices. The demand has been mainly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@67½c. for Mixed Western, in store, and from track and afloat, for Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, 68¾c.@69c.; sales, 67c.@68c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 30,246 bushels Wheat, and 7,732 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 500 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat and 45,500 bushels Corn for Glasgow, and 24,374 bushels Wheat for Dublin. And from Philadelphia, 11,178 bushels Corn.

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The following are the Crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	53,099	14,161

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From Jan. 1 to April 15, 1871	219,708
Same time 1870	248,443
Same time 1869	211,195
Same time 1868	294,878
Same time 1867	274,895
Same time 1866	246,228
Same time 1865	67,284

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,965	3,289
Alleghany Valley Railroad	6,752	10,293
Total	8,737	13,582

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads from Jan. 1 to April 15:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	19,618	21,976	27,479
Alleghany Valley Railroad	72,102	82,116	106,544
Total	91,720	114,092	134,023

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude, bbls.	7,000	5,000
Refined, bbls.	3,000	3,500
Total	9,000	11,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually active and decidedly firmer. The demand has been mainly for New Western Mess, for prompt and forward delivery, on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$19, closing at $19 10@$19 25 for Western Mess; $18 75 for City do.; $16@$16 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $16@$17 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a lively demand noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $18 50@$19, closing at $18 90@$19, seller April, May and June; sales, 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue inactive within the range of 8¾c.@9¼c. for City. Cut-meats continue neglected and nominal at 9¼c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@ 8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in quite active request, mainly for export, at 9c. for Long Clear; 9¾c. for Short Clear; 9c. for Short Rib; and 8¾c. for Cumberland; sales, 1,140 pks. Lard has been in more demand and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11¾c. for New Western Steam, and 10¾c.@11c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller April, on private terms; seller May at 11¾c., and seller June at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. Beef has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierces Beef has been in slack request at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 60 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at $27@$30 ₱ bbl. There has been rather more call for desirable grades of Butter within our range, including Old Crop State, inferior to prime, 15c.@38c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 872 pks. New Crop Butter, at from 25c.@43c. for the range. Cheese has been in good request at from 8c.@9½c., as the extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 379 boxes.

RICE—The demand has been slow, but with restricted offerings prices have been quoted very firm. Carolina, $7@8¾; Rangoon, free, $7@7 25, currency; and do. in bond, $3 37½@$3 50, gold; and Patna, $8 75@$8 87½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.; sales, 50 tcs. Carolina, 350 bags Rangoon, and 250 bags Patna.

SALT—The market has been moderately active, and prices have been quite firm for sack. Bulk has been dull at about old figures.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been quiet at 7¾c.@7¾c., gold, ₱ cwt.

SEEDS—There has been some call for Calcutta Linseed, on the basis of $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel, showing rather less firmness, with sales reported of 2,000 bags and 1,500 packages by the *Prince Patrick*, and 1,750 bags of the *Cawalter*, both sixty days' credit. Grass-seeds have been dull at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, and prices have favored sellers, on a restricted offering of desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,145 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 8¼c.@11¼c., chiefly on the basis of 9c.@ 9¾c. for fair to good Refining, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for grocery stock Sugar; also, 600 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@ 10c. We quote; Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c. @10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¾c.@ 10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in lively request at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 12¾c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White, A, 12c.; Yellow, C, 11¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at steady former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels Tallow at 8¼c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8¾c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request within our previous range.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more demand, at about previous prices. Sales, 325 hhds. Kentucky, mostly for shipment, at 5½c.@8c.; 210 cases New Ohio at 28c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 35c.@ 65c.; and 100 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. We quote New Crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5½c.@ 6¼c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8½c.
Good Leaf	8c. @ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.
Fine Leaf	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Selections	10c. @11c.	10¼c.@11c.

We quote old crop Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappers, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@ 15c.; average lots, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 20c. @24c.; Wrappers, 22c.@40c. *Havana Tobacco*—The new crop as follows; Havana, Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@ $1 02½, currency; Yara, 1 cut, 95c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average, 92½c.@$1, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 18c.@19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@56c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand and rather weak in price, with sales reported of 400 bbls., at 89c.@90c. for wood and iron bound nks., chiefly at 89c. for the latter, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,000 bbls.

WOOL—The market has been comparatively tame, though quoted quite firm, for desirable grades, since our last. Holders have been offering stock very sparingly, and there has been a disposition to make concessions to stimulate purchasers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents ₱ lb.
Extra and above fleece	48@52
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	48@53
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	52@57
Extra and XX fleece	53@57
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	52@57
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	47@52
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	48@52
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	46@53
Unwashed fleeces	33@42
Unwashed fleece, burry	25@30
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@35
Common fleece	24@27
Common fleece, burry	18@25
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	20@25
Unwashed white fleece	22@26
Black fleece	20@42
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@37
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	28@33
Spring Clip, B	27@32
Spring Clip, Baboso	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	24@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@23
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@44
Pulled, Super	30@40
Pulled, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	42@50
Super	44@52
No. 1	38@42
No. 2	14@18
Lambs	33@40
Western limed pulled	40@45
Southern limed pulled	37½@
Tub-washed	55@60
And for Foreign Wool.	
Cape of Good Hope	32@35
Mestiza pulled, X and XX	57@67
Mestiza pulled, low grades	45@52
Buenos Ayres Merino	33@37
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31@35

FREIGHTS—The movements since our last have been quite active in the line of Grain engagements and charters in rather more buoyant terms, on a reduced supply of room. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions and General Cargo have been more liberal at the ruling figures. There has been a fair inquiry from Cotton ports for the Continent, and at somewhat stronger rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,470 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d., by sail, and 5-16d.@¾d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 75,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 750 boxes Bacon and 150 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 70 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 22s. 6d.; 60 tons Measurement Goods on private terms. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 20 bales Hops on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 490 tons register, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., or, if direct, 3d. less. For Norwegian barks, of 461 tons register, with 3,400 quarters Grain, same terms; and an Italian bark, of 454 tons register, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LIAR. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Messrs. Neil Warner, Morton, Leviek, Miss Caroline Carson, Mme. Ponisi and Miss Hawthorne.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
JONQUIL. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett, Sheridan and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MARRIED FOR MONEY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, N. Davidge, Parkes, Burnett, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Kate Newton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Earland and Miss Prior.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUCK. Leading character by Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Boniface and Miss Ione Burke.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
NOBODY'S CHILD. Leading characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Creswick.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN. Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS. (Afternoon and evening.)

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
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Two copies, one year.....
Ten copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....
Five copies, one year.....
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

No change of importance has occurred in the attitude of the combatants about Paris. The Germans have made a nearer approach on the north and Marshal MCMAHON occupies the ground declared neutral in the treaty of peace with Germany, BISMARCK admitting his right to do so. The Prussians have stopped supplies for Paris from the north. The Assemblists have captured Chateau Becon. In the city the sacking of the churches seems to be still in progress. ....The Commune is discussing questions of commerce....The British Parliament reassembled yesterday....The Norwegian Parliament has refused to modify the act of union between Norway and Sweden....A Vienna telegram says Mr. JAY, the American Minister, has been transferred to Constantinople in the same capacity, and will proceed there next month....The Czar has peremptorily ordered the Lutheran inhabitants of Livonia to leave or suffer confiscation of their effects, for the crime of petitioning for annexation of the Province to Prussia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FENTON made a personal explanation, in which he denied that he had any "knowledge, intimation, conference, talk or thought in relation to the course of Mr. WINANS in the New-York Legislature. The reports of the Conference Committees on the Southern Outrages and Deficiencies bills were presented, and the afternoon was devoted to debate, mainly on the first of these. A recess was taken till 7½ P. M. The evening session was devoted to debate on the conference report on the Southern Outrages bill, which was adopted by 32 to 16, Messrs. SCHURZ and SPRAGUE voting in the negative. Mr. TRUMBULL paired off with an affirmative voter.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. COX, of New-York, on the subject of reducing taxation, was discussed without action. The business on the Speaker's table was then disposed of, and the House adjourned till today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A veto of the bill to incorporate the South Hill Water Works Company was sent to the Senate, yesterday, and was sustained. The Assembly amendments to the New-York Two Per Cent. Tax bill, and the other City bills, were concurred in. The bills went to the Governor, and were promptly signed. Mr. TWEED'S Buffalo Police bill was also passed. In the evening session several unimportant bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, yesterday, business appeared to be cut and dried beforehand, for a large number of unimportant bills were hurriedly passed, when all the New-York City bills were passed, including the Two Per Cent. bill, the amended charter, the Registry law, the Election law, and the act for the better government of the City, which provides for legalizing the increase of salaries. All these bills were passed by a strict party vote, WINANS voting with the majority on every bill. During the evening recess the House proceeded to pass more bills, and then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The burning of the Nebraska Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is claimed that the building was unsafe, and would have blown down in a short time.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER is in St. Louis, en route for Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. POPE for assignment as commander of troops in New-Mexico, relieving Gen. GREGG.

The funeral of Gen. E. DUMONT took place yesterday, at Indianapolis, Ind. The procession was ... and imposing, including the Mayor and City Council, Government and State officers, headed by the entire Police force of the city.

A letter received at Boston from on board the United States steamer *Worcester*, then at Plymouth, reports that, on the third day out from Boston, about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst, and scalded seven persons; four of them were killed, three dying within a few hours, and one lingering eight days. The other three recovered. The tubes burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing.

Letters received in St. Louis from the Chief Engineer of the surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in the Indian country, make no mention of attacks by the Indians, as recently reported. An escort of United States troops accompanies the surveying party.

A destructive fire has occurred in the village of Sedus, N. Y., the total loss being over $40,000.

JAMES VAN TASSEL, a fisherman, was struck by the Peekskill special train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, near Sing Sing, and instantly killed. A fireman on the same road named JACOB RIVENBURGH, fell from his engine, near Schodack, and sustained dangerous injuries.

The funeral of Hon. JOSEPH G. MASTEN, Judge of the New-York Superior Court, occurred yesterday at Albany, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. All the Courts and city offices were closed, and flags half-masted on public buildings.

An organization called the New-York Masquerade Club gave a calico hop at Apollo Hall last evening. The attendance was very slim, and we observed no persons of note present. The arrangements were execrable.

The True Source of Republican Corruption.

Senator FENTON denies that he is in any way responsible for the treachery of WINANS. We are very glad that he is able to do so with a clear conscience. His friends, however, make a great mistake in charging upon us the sole responsibility of the reports which implicate him. The Albany correspondents of several papers mentioned these reports as having obtained wide circulation; and the truth is that Senator FENTON'S own actions gave rise to them. We pointed out as a strange and "unfortunate coincidence" that Senator FENTON should have held a prolonged interview with JAY GOULD on the very day before WINANS announced his transfer to Tammany and Erie. Mr. GOULD did not call upon Mr. FENTON, as the *Tribune* insinuates. Senator FENTON went to the Erie offices to see Mr. GOULD, and the fact of the interview was well known in the City on Friday night, before WINANS' defection was heard of or suspected. Senator FENTON'S past connection with Erie, the obligations he owes to the Directors and the favors they owe to him, have long been well understood. When the traitor was found to be an Erie man, from Senator FENTON'S county, people could not help "putting two and two together," and coming to the conclusion that Senator FENTON had been consulted in the transaction.

Undoubtedly we could not have had *proof* that Mr. FENTON "desired, or suspected, or imagined, that WINANS would betray his party," for positive proof is never attainable in such cases. Senator FENTON was not likely to put his name to any document which would implicate him in the business—he is too old a politician for that. Few men are less likely to commit themselves in such a way as to be inconvenient hereafter. The *Tribune* says he is not a fool—no one ever suspected him of being that. In such cases, as in many others, people judge from circumstantial evidence, and the presumptions here were much against Gov. FENTON. A man sometimes suffers through keeping bad company—it is unavoidable. It is a well-known, and most deplorable fact, that the greater number of Mr. FENTON'S friends in this City are men who are always doing the work of Tammany—and doing it in scarcely a less disgraceful manner than that in which WINANS performed it in Albany. They are men who are in the pay of Tammany, and are only employed by the Tammany leaders because they are useful to them. They call themselves Republicans, while they do all that lies in their power to keep the corrupt Democrats in possession of the State. Honest Democrats, who wish as heartily as we do to see TWEED and his clique broken down, know very well that the greatest obstacles in their path are created by the "Tammany Republicans." To this class of Republicans, almost all Senator FENTON'S friends belong. When, therefore, another Tammany Republican turned up at Albany, from Senator FENTON'S own county, the general rumor was that Senator FENTON could not have been without some foreknowledge of the occurrence. Men who are practically working for TWEED and his gang nine days out of ten have not much right to complain if, on the tenth day, they are wrongfully suspected of carrying on the same line of business.

If Senator FENTON is in earnest in saying that he deplores the Republican divisions in New-York, and condemns any conduct or course of action which "does not tend to strengthen our cause," he will undoubtedly separate himself unequivocally from the "Republicans" who are employed by Tammany to weaken and distract the party. He is far too sagacious a man not to perceive that the prime cause of our weakness here is the presence in our ranks of men who are slavish dependents of Tammany. They are always scheming against us, and just now they have a double motive for scheming, since they are bitter enemies of the Administration. It is useless for a man who is foremost in creating dissensions to say, "let us all be good friends together." He himself renders reconciliation impossible. If Senator FENTON would assist in the work of sifting out the false Republicans from the true ones, he would afford the best possible guarantee of the sincerity of his present professions. How can he reconcile it with a desire for Republican unity to countenance men who are helping to support the rule under which corruption runs riot—a rule which can be guilty of such "legislation" as we have seen during the last two days at Albany? His Republican associates, who are in the pay of Tammany, and the men who are trampling under foot the principles of free government, are all in the same boat together. This is not a time in which any Republican can serve the Democrats without treachery to his own party. Events have brought out the issue, "purity against corruption," into very bold relief, and he who is not with us in the contest for right is against us. Senator FENTON'S political friends in this City are almost all on the side of the party which adopts corruption as the only principle of government worth fighting for. If he thus allies himself with Tammany, he must expect to share the odium of Tammany's violent and iniquitous procedings—of such bills as those which have been rushed through the Legislature during the last forty-eight hours, the Governor, meanwhile, standing ready with pen in hand to sign them. Republicans ought to be arrayed as one man against Tammany in the presence of a crisis such as that in which we are now placed—but they are not; many of them are paid to give succor and support to the knaves who are turning legislative government into a farce. Among such men, Senator FENTON'S friends are very numerous. He cannot divest himself of all responsibility for the course they pursue. His influence is great, and if he exerted it on the right side, Tammany would soon lose all its Republican supporters. Until that result is accomplished, or Senator FENTON has tried to accomplish it, we shall have incessant and hopeless divisions in the Republican Party, and Senator FENTON'S professions about desiring to see it reunited will be received with incredulity, if not with derision.

Administrative Chaos in Italy.

The utter failure of the Celtic populations of Europe to govern themselves, is one of the most curious as well as one of the most dispiriting problems of modern history. The persistency of lawless outrage in Ireland is too notorious to need comment. The chronic reappearance of contemptible jealousies, ridiculous warlike fiascos and childish recriminations, that characterize Hibernian patriots on this side of the Atlantic, give us a faint idea of the kind of thing an Irish Republic would be. Spain is as hopelessly bankrupt in national honor, and gives as little evidence of the power of self-recovery as any European community outside of Turkey. France shows signs of sinking to the same level, and has already reached a point low enough to rely upon the soldiers of a victorious enemy to save her, in the last resort, from herself. And Italy, whose destiny has been watched with so much solicitude by the friends of freedom all over the world; Italy one, indivisible and constitutional, is sliding at an appalling pace down the road that leads to financial ruin and social chaos. The long-standing corruption of the States which were incorporated under the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL has proved too strong for the regulating power of the free institutions that replaced the effete despotisms of fourteen years ago. The plowshare of liberty has been driven into the soil, but as yet the chief crop is of weeds, noxious and baleful.

The financial deficits of Italy have accompanied every step of her unification. The utmost that her most capable Ministers could do was to diminish them slightly, by contriving new taxes to supplement the deficiencies of the existing ones. To go no further back than 1867, the excess of expenditure over revenue reached in that year forty-five millions of dollars. In 1868 it was thirty-eight millions, in 1869, thirty-six, and for 1870 it is estimated at thirty-two millions. As Italy has, like Imperial France, a somewhat tardy method of balancing her national ledger, the figures for the last two years at least, are considerably under their actual sum. The most alarming discrepancies are continually occurring between the amount which a given tax is estimated to yield, and that actually derived from it. For example, the intensely unpopular impost on the grinding of corn, known as the grist-tax, was estimated to produce in 1869 twenty-five millions of dollars, while its actual return was about one-sixth of that amount. From this and similar causes it has been calculated that during 1869, Italy spent about fifty-seven millions in excess of her income. Be it remembered that the borrowing power of the country has been taxed to its utmost, that in twelve years she has floated twenty loans, mortgaged Church property, state domains, tobacco monopoly, and in fact everything that money could be raised upon. Since 1859, the Kingdom of Italy has created a national debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars in addition to the burdens that the various amalgamated States brought into the common stock. Her people are at this moment bound to pay an annual interest charge on their national liabilities of one hundred and two millions of dollars, being more than double that of the United States and very nearly as much as that of Great Britain. In addition to this, they have to float an inconvertible paper currency, having a nominal value of one hundred and seventy millions, and one of the desperate devices proposed to meet the existing distress by Finance Minister SELLA, was to issue another thirty-five millions of these national promises to pay.

When we attempt to find a reason for this state of things, the most obvious causes that present themselves are gross official incapacity and peculation, and military and royal extravagance. To collect fifteen millions of Customs duties an expenditure of ten millions of dollars is required, and the same cumbrous inefficiency repeats itself, though in a less marked degree, in the department of Internal Revenue. Italy proposed to spend on her army and fleet, during the past year, some forty millions of dollars, and doubtless spent very considerably more. The manner in which taxation is distributed is, in the last degree, vexatious and oppressive. It was stated lately in the Italian Parliament, that "nearly all merchants of colonial produce and manufactured goods, are more or less compelled to have recourse to smuggling, otherwise it would be impossible for them to reap any profit." Internal revenue is similarly unscientific, and produces corresponding distress among the ranks of the people.

These facts are, unfortunately, not the creation of partisan malice, but the frank admissions of Italian representatives, anxious to find a remedy for them. In addition to this, the social disorganization is terrible. Signor LANZA, the Minister of the Interior, pleads for penal laws of greater severity, much in the same way as certain English politicians demand measures of greater stringency in dealing with Ireland. The facts alleged in the case of Italy are certainly grave enough. The Minister gives figures relating to the chief towns of the peninsula, which show that, compared with the years 1863-64, the number of murderous outrages in the biennial period 1869-70 have increased from 80 to 120 per cent. Throughout the whole Kingdom the crimes of blood reached during 1863-64 the number of 29,684, while during 1869-70 they show a total of 55,825. The only feature needed to give this enumeration its most fatal significance is added to the effect that most of the criminals were beardless youths. A state of things like this cannot last long. A society that cannot raise itself above national bankruptcy, and a steadily increasing reign of crime, is preparing either for the convulsive throes of revolution, or for utter impotence and hopeless decay.

The Traffic in Firearms.

The question of increasing the stringency of the law against the export of arms and munitions of war by neutrals, in time of war, has once more come up in the English House of Commons, and met with no favor; and it is to be hoped that in the interest of peace and of peace-loving nations, the proposition will meet with no favor anywhere. There is no manner of doubt that if we once load the statute-book with prohibitions, which would be very difficult of enforcement, we should find ourselves imbroiled with belligerents in every war that broke out. At present we prohibit the fitting out and dispatch from our ports of armed vessels on hostile errands. This can always be prevented by ordinary vigilance on the part of the Custom-house officers and local Police. A ship is a large thing that cannot be concealed. The fitting out of a ship, with the armament and supplies of a man-of-war, is a process that cannot be carried on in a corner. In undertaking to prevent the sending out of such ships, therefore, for service in a pending war, to which we are not parties, we undertake what we are able to perform, and no more than we are able to perform; and for this it is right and proper that belligerents should hold us to account.

But the export of arms and munitions of war, and contraband of war generally, is something that it is very difficult to detect. The traffic might be carried out upon a great scale in the guise of ordinary commercial intercourse, and the effectual prevention of it, even with a very stringent system of precautions, would be very difficult. Failure to prevent it, too, so long as the statute made it illegal, would involve a neutral in constant disputes about liability to one or other of the belligerents, and such disputes, even when they do not lead to war, are sure to cause great heart-burning.

There is another objection which cannot be too strongly dwelt on, to all legislation with the view of giving belligerents what pugilists call a fair show—that is, with the view of making a ring for them, and enabling them to fight it out with the help simply of such resources and such accumulation of stores as they may happen to have at the outbreak of hostilities—namely, that, as the London *Spectator* points out, it would enormously stimulate the work of preparation for war, which now absorbs so much of the energy and revenue of all civilized Powers except the United States. Nothing does more to promote the disuse of standing armies, and the cultivation of the arts of peace, than the feeling that when war breaks out, a people with plenty of money can always provide itself in the markets of the world with such means of offense or defense as it may require. If, on the contrary, it is well settled that nations cannot purchase arms or munitions, after hostilities have broken out, they would look up enormous amounts of capital in arsenals, and powder mills, foundries, and stores of clothing, and would all continue to do what Prussia and so many other Powers are doing, keep an immense proportion of their male population in a semi-military condition.

Then, last of all, there is the absurdity of trying to make a distinction between selling arms and stores to people who, we know, are getting ready to fight, and selling them to the same people after they have begun to fight. It cannot be wholly right to do the one, and wholly wrong to do the other; and yet all proposed legislation on this subject seems to be based on the theory that it is only after blood has been drawn that it becomes improper to supply the combatants with weapons.

A proposition that no nation shall ever export military weapons or munitions, whether in war or peace, would be something much more rational and more defensible than anything which has yet been brought forward on this subject. It must be admitted that there are few things which reflect more discredit on our civilization than the fact that the manufacture of arms is one of the leading branches of modern industry, and that there is every reason to believe that the sale of arms, in proportion to population, is now larger throughout Christendom than it has ever been. Until within the last century, the habitual wearing and keeping of arms was, in all civilized countries, the prerogative of a small privileged class. It was only in England and America and Switzerland that the mass of the people claimed the right to carry weapons, or even to keep them, and of these only a small proportion in England ever used their privilege. But when one of the results of the Democratic movement is to make every man an *armiger*, we look back on the old custom of wearing rapiers as a barbarism. But we presume that ten men now carry or keep rifles or revolvers—and not for sporting purposes, either, but for the purpose of killing or maiming their fellow-creatures—in proportion to population, for the one who wore a small-sword in the last century. The world is literally in arms. The literature of destruction is now of enormous bulk, and it grows steadily.

If anything could be done to change this state of things, it would be a great gain for humanity. Next to refraining from war, refraining from talking and thinking and preparing for war, would be one of the greatest contributions any people could make to the cause of peace, and it would certainly be a step in this direction to prohibit the export of arms and munitions *in toto*. It would, perhaps, for the moment do damage to certain branches of industry, but we are very sure that the capital driven out of them could be much more usefully employed, as far as the country is concerned, in other fields.

Canal Claims.

Ever since the canals have been in existence they have been a source of income to a set of professional sharpers, who, either as principals, assignees or attorneys, made a living, and sometimes fortunes, out of claims for canal damages. This abuse has increased rapidly since the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and so great has it become under Democratic auspices, that it threatens to absorb the revenues of the State. The salary attached to the office of Canal Appraiser is not large, but the position was eagerly sought for by the "knowing ones," the salary not being so much a consideration as the "perquisites." The claims against the State for damages accruing from the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the improvement of the feeders, together with the building of the necessary reservoirs, were very numerous, and a majority of them just. Had a reasonable compensation been allowed on the just claims, there would have been no cause for complaint. But many of the persons having just claims sold them, and, under the careful manipulation of the assignee, they were fraudulently increased in amount. Attorneys prosecuted claims for a share in the award, and there is one notable instance, in the western part of the State, where a claim that had been disallowed three times was, when placed in the hands of an attorney of the right stamp, allowed at double the original amount claimed. Claims not having the slightest foundation were audited, but so dexterously were they sandwiched among the just ones that detection was difficult. The Black River awards are familiar to the whole State, and their publicity awakened popular opinion to the conviction that claims for canal damages had been made a cover for peculation and fraud. People residing along the line of the canals began to call to mind instances in their neighborhoods where large awards had been made for damages, in some cases so trivial as to be perceptible only to the Board of Appraisers and the claimant. Just claims for damages had become so few that the people inquired if there was any necessity for a Board of Canal Appraisers at all, and though no measures for abolishing the Board were taken, the necessity of such a step was generally admitted.

The Democratic Party came into power with great promises of economic reforms, and had the spirit of these professions been adhered to, the abolition of the Board of Canal Appraisers would not have been delayed. The abuse, far from being corrected, was made greater. Jurisdiction was given to the Appraisers over all claims arising at any time since the canals were first constructed. Here was an enlargement of power that made the "perquisites" of the office of double value. Old claims were revived, and the faces of claimants, assignees, and attorneys which had for a long time been absent from Albany, were seen again in their old haunts. Claims having an exceedingly musty smell derived from a venerable antiquity, were taken from the pigeon-hole marked hopeless, a few pages of so-called additional evidence were attached to them, and then they were presented to the Democratic Appraisers, and the drain on the Treasury commenced. The abuse, however, was so flagrant that, in deference to public remonstrances, an amendment was promised limiting claims to six years previous to the time of presentation. A bill to this effect passed the Assembly, and the Appraisers viewed with alarm the imminent curtailment of their "perquisites." The Democrats in the Senate were appealed to, and when plunder is the object, a Democratic law-maker is never wanting in expedients. The bill was loaded with amendments, and returned to the Assembly, where it will languish until the end of the session, and languishing, die. The promised reform will not be made, and the Democratic Appraisers will have another year in which to plunder the Treasury, and grow rich from their share in the proceeds of trumped-up claims.

Senator Fenton and Erie.

The Legislature of 1868 has hitherto borne in the history of the State the unenviable title of the most corrupt that ever assembled in Albany. Charges of bribery were made in both Senate and Assembly, and though the investigation of them terminated with the usual whitewashing report of the committees of investigation, the verdict of the people was different. One Senator was reported to have sold his vote three times on the Erie bill, realizing thereby the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This Legislature, it is true, affords no single example of baseness equal to that of the knave ORANGE S. WINANS; but there were many less flagrant instances of treachery. Erie was then, as now, the corrupting influence.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed history of legislation so recent, and which attracted so large a measure of public attention. An overissue had been made by the Treasurer of the Erie Railroad of ten million dollars of convertible bonds. The Legislature was asked to pass a law legalizing this overissue. The passage of the law was opposed by Commodore VANDERBILT, and it is asserted that the passage of the bill was secured by the most wholesale bribery, which extended even to the means used for obtaining the signature of the Governor. However this may be, the bill legalizing the overissue passed the Senate on Saturday, the 18th of April, the Assembly on the 20th, and was signed by Gov. FENTON on the 21st. In the three years that have elapsed since the passage of this bill, strange coalitions have been formed, and men who then occupied inferior positions have obtained commanding influence. JAMES FISK and JAY GOULD were then directors of the Erie Railroad, and in this memorable contest gave signs of that remarkable talent for corruption which has raised them to their present position. "Boss" TWEED was then, as now, a Senator. REUBEN E. FENTON, now United States Senator, was Governor, and ORANGE S. WINANS was attending to the affairs of his office as Superintendent or agent for the Erie Railroad. These men are all now prominently before the people of this State, and have brought to the surface again the almost forgotten Erie legislation of 1868. It is possible that the present coalition between TWEED, FISK and GOULD is due to the fact that in their manner of conducting the Erie affairs then, the Boss recognized familiar spirits, and made friends with them, knowing that a triumvirate of such rascals would be invincible. By means of the Erie legislation of 1868, FENTON, FISK and GOULD were brought together as participators in a questionable transaction. Gov. FENTON was the friend of Erie, and Senator FENTON is certainly not its enemy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most charitable supposition upon which the recent tergiversation of the *Evening Post* can be accounted for is that the rapacity of its present managers has driven it a little crazy. It once more raves at us for having given the new charter a qualified support *before* it was tried—and argues that we are inconsistent because we do not support it *after* it has been tried, and proved to be a wicked fraud. This is baby sort of talk. The truth is that there are many competent judges even now who say that the charter would not be a bad measure if honestly administered; but TWEED and his friends will not administer *any* measure honestly, and, therefore, we oppose them. Then the *Post* goes on to say that we continue to publish City advertisements. We may allow our editorial columns to attest whether we take City advertisements as a bribe—the *Post* certainly does receive them as a bribe, and dare not speak plainly on any City job. The fact is that we do *not* publish the Corporation advertisements, and that at this moment the *Post*, or a "friend" for it, is scheming and intriguing to get placed on the list of the official papers of Tammany Hall. DICK CONNOLLY has actually put it on the list, but some members of the Ring think other journals are better entitled to the vacant place. The *Post* has supported DICK CONNOLLY for the sole purpose of getting the Corporation advertisements—in other words, it is bribed by the Tammany Ring, and hence it is now reckoned as a Democratic paper. For months past it has been working hard to break up the Republican Party and Administration, and Tammany has determined to reward it for doing the work. No wonder it calls itself a "Warning to WINANS." The Republican readers of the *Post* must think they have got hold of an evening edition of the *World*, which is, indeed, substantially the case.

We understand that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held last evening, a letter was presented from Mr. GREELEY, saying that much to his regret he found himself compelled to decline the position to which he was appointed, as one of the two gentlemen to superintend the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. After a full discussion, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., was unanimously selected in his place. Mr. SCHULTZ is well known as a wealthy, high-toned merchant, the late President of the Union League Club. When the Metropolitan Board of Health was organized, Mr. SCHULTZ was selected by Gov. FENTON, with whom he had long been acquainted, as the civilian member of that Board. With a reorganization, carried out under the auspices of Mr. SCHULTZ and his associate, Mr. ORTON, the Republican Party of the State will feel sure of having an honest and reputable organization in this City.

Next to the utter defeat of the schemes of the Ring at Albany, the thing most to be desired by the advocates of honesty and good government was their complete triumph. The majority were compelled to use the grossest and most open corruption to secure their power, and they have used it, as might have been expected, tyrannously. Every step toward the confirmation of the Tax-levy bill and its associated swindles, from the bribery of WINANS and the insolent denial of every parliamentary right to the minority, to the gross usurpation of popular prerogative and the unprincipled misapplication of public money to which, in practice, they will assuredly lead, is chargeable to the Democracy of this State. In their struggle after national power they must carry, in addition to the scandal of Erie and all their other shameful antecedents, this new burden of disgrace. The rule of a villainous clique like this will never be accepted by the people at large. The very completeness of their triumph now, will lead to misgovernment so palpable and oppressive that it will greatly hasten that outburst of aroused public sentiment which will forever terminate their empire over this City and State.

Erie's contemptuous treatment of the mandates of the Federal Court relating to the production of the books of the Company, is of a piece with the illegal, violent and corrupt means by which the power of its present disreputable managers have been built up and maintained. We should think that even the petifogging intellect of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD would find it very hard to contrive even a quibbling excuse for the present attitude of his clients. The defrauded stockholders have at least this consolation under existing circumstances, that Judge BLATCHFORD is likely to be rather less tolerant of the eccentricities of Messrs. FISK and GOULD than their friends on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New-York.

The illustrations given by Ex-Judge BARRETT at the late political reform meeting, of how open and avowed was the practice of repeating at New-York elections, may possibly have startled some of his hearers. As a further contribution to public enlightenment on the same subject, we give in another column a succinct account of the mode in which the gangs are organized who cheat us of our rights. This will serve to illustrate how highly necessary to the Ring is the new Election law which has just received the Governor's signature, and particularly how vital a provision is contained in the clause which places the vote for Congressman upon a separate ticket. The supervision of the Federal authorities over the Ring Inspectors was a dreadful obstruction to the exercise of the cherished privilege of ballot-stuffing. By having the vote for Congressman counted upon a separate ticket, this troublesome interference will, it is hoped, be evaded.

In spite of their recent interchange of courtesies, nothing can be more certain than that Russia and Prussia have but very few of the conditions for a natural and permanent alliance. The amazing proposition of the Lutheran inhabitants of the Russian Province Livonia, to allow of negotiations to permit of the annexation of their country to Germany, is but one indication of a great movement which will eventually lead to the mutual estrangement of the two Powers. The grievances of the German inhabitants of the Baltic provinces of the Czar were long a stock subject of denunciations with the Prussian Press. The Pan-Germanism that has overborne traditional prejudice and territorial jealousy, and created one great Confederation of German-speaking nations, has not reached its ultimate limits yet. Year by year, the great and united fatherland will attract in a constantly increasing degree the attachment and allegiance of the Germans along the Baltic, as well as the Germans beyond the Inn. The "manifest destiny" of the great Teutonic brotherhood threatens both Austria and Russia. If, as reported, the petitioners of Livonia have been ordered out of the country, it will make the danger for the latter Power only rather less distant.

The resolution offered by Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, providing for reduced taxation, occupied the attention of the House yesterday during the morning hour, and afforded an opportunity for the usual amount of Democratic declamation against the extravagance of the Administration, and the exorbitant taxes wrung from the people by Republican legislation. Messrs. COX and BROOKS led the debate on the Democratic side, and were replied to by COBURN, of Indiana, who showed that however loudly the Democrats may favor revenue reform in speech, they have always in practice voted against reform measures. The pretensions of the Democracy to be the party of revenue reform are as ridiculous as their claims to be the party of honesty and economy.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON refuses permission to have his name used as a candidate for Governor of Ohio in the approaching Democratic Convention. The name of Gen. GEORGE MCCOOK is prominently mentioned in connection with the office, but he may, like PENDLETON, decline, for personal reasons. In 1868 PENDLETON was one of the foremost candidates for the Presidency before the Democratic Convention, and would, but for the two-thirds rule, have been nominated. He is not without hope that he may receive the nomination in 1872. Gen. MCCOOK is a candidate for Vice-President, and his friends are already busied in making combinations to bring it about. As PENDLETON declines in hope of getting the Presidency, Gen. MCCOOK may probably imitate him from the hope of securing the Vice-Presidency.

From a medical point of view, it can no longer be a matter of wonder that Mrs. FAIR killed Col. CRITTENDEN. For a person in the condition in which she is represented to have been when she committed the deed, murder or suicide was an apparently inevitable alternative. That she chose the former was a sort of constitutional accident. According to the testimony of Dr. LYFORD, she was at the time "amenic," and had also "retrocedent gout," "metatasis," "dismenorrhea," "catamenicals," and "insomania," besides being subject to "idiosyncracies." Any person laboring under such a complication of polysyllable disorders could find relief in nothing short of murder, and if the jury does not acquit Mrs. FAIR on this testimony it will be because they are more intelligent than most juries. Dr. LYFORD is said to be only thirty-two years of age, but he seems to be a young man of remarkable promise.

The practice of leaving dangerous obstructions and unprotected pitfalls wherever any change is going on in the streets or the adjacent buildings, is one that ought to be abolished. There is hardly a day in the year when some portion of the Broadway sidewalks is not interrupted by a narrow and exceedingly clumsy and inconvenient bridge across an ugly excavation. The first intimation a pedestrian has of his approach to one of these structures, after dark, is an awkward stumble on the end of the planks, and he is fortunate if he avoids a fall at full length. Of course some little inconvenience to the public is unavoidable where building improvements are in progress in a crowded street, but a little pains and a slight expense might make it much less than it is. Now that we have a Department of Public Works, with the "Boss" himself at its head, and a legion of men in its service, it seems as though we might meekly ask that our safety on the streets be looked to a little. If we must have our pockets picked without complaint, we have some slight claims to be let off without broken necks.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Season of Italian Opera.

We have reason to believe that Italian opera is after all not "tabooed" in this City. We are promised a short season of ten nights in the month of May, under the auspices of Mr. ALBITES, with Miss KELLOGG as prima-donna, and a season in the Autumn, engineered by Mr. STRAKOSCH, in which Miss NILSSON will be the "star." The Spring entertainments are to be given at the Academy of Music. Those promised for the Autumn will take place at the Academy, at the Fisk Opera-house, or wherever Mr. STRAKOSCH may find it most advantageous to his interests. So far all is well, and the many lovers of opera in New-York are not to be without the graceful amusement demanded by a great Metropolis. It must, however, be conceded that the present system of reliance upon the courage or speculative ambition of some sporadic impresario for an institution which should be permanent in New-York, is injurious to the best interests of both art and artists; and repeated failures have shown that no enterprise can succeed without a certain completeness in all its parts, that insures an even excellence in all its parts, capable of supporting the "star" that managers appear to deem indispensable to success. We are very glad to learn that the directors of the Academy of Music have made a move in this direction, and if the negotiations with Mr. GYE, of Covent Garden, for the transfer of his troupe during the London bye-season, which we learn have been entered into by the directors of the Academy, should have a successful termination, we may hope for a permanent annual opera season second to none in the world—a result due to the sagacity and enterprise of those much-berated gentlemen who, recognizing the futility of encouraging speculative managers, have determined to use their advantages themselves for the benefit of the public, who on their side will not be slow to recognize and reward efforts made on their behalf.

WASHINGTON.

The Conference Reports on the Closing Work of Congress.

Concurrence of the Senate in the Kuklux Report—Democratic Ardor for Revenue Reform—Mr. Fenton on Mr. Winans' Defection—Mr. Blair Interested in the Yerger Trial—An Extra Session of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The two Conference Committees had their reports ready when Congress met today; but as the House had asked for both conferences, it could not receive either report till the Senate had acted on it. Accordingly the House busied itself with other work till about 4 o'clock, and then took a recess till 10½ o'clock to-morrow, it being evident that the Senate would not send the Conference reports over to-night.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Conference Committee on the Kuklux bill finally decided, this morning, on retaining the Sherman amendment in a modified form, and compromised the repeal of the Jury Oath law by a clause repealing enough of it to make the administration of the oath discretionary instead of compulsory. The Sherman amendment was adopted in the Senate without discussion. Those who were opposed to it took the opportunity presented by the question of agreeing to the report of the Conference Committee to bring on a debate upon it. The discussion continued till about 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 7½. At that time the discussion was resumed, and the vote was taken a little before 10 o'clock. Mr. THURMAN'S motion, made when the report was brought in this morning, to postpone the question till to-morrow, was lost by a party vote of 29 to 13. The question then recurred on the motion to agree to the report of the Conference Committee was decided in the affirmative by 32 to 16. The Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. FENTON, SCHURZ and SPRAGUE. Mr. TRUMBULL, who would have voted "No," was paired with Mr. RICE, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who spoke against it, was absent when the roll was called. What the House will do with the report to-morrow cannot be easily predicted. This morning there was a strong expression against agreeing to the report by many Republican members, but a vote of disagreement and a new conference would create a great deal of uncertainty as to the adjournment for some days to come, and this will have an influence in favor of agreement with the report. Besides, a strong party influence is at work, and it is, on the whole, quite likely that the House will accept the report.

After the Conference report on the Kuklux bill was agreed to to-night in the Senate, the report on the Deficiency bill was taken up. Considerable opposition was manifested to several provisions of the bill as it comes from the Committee. A point causing much opposition was a House amendment, which virtually, so it is claimed, makes the Commission recently formed to investigate Southern claims another Court of Claims. The striking out of the provision for a public park is opposed by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, and others. Still another objection is made to general legislation, injected into the bill by the Conference Committee. At 11½ o'clock the report was disagreed from by a tie vote of 26 to 26, and a new Conference Committee was voted.

MR. BUTLER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. BUTLER tried to make his personal explanation, which has been advertised so long, but he could only do it by unanimous consent, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, objected and prevented it. The explanation would fill about three columns of the *Globe*, and is full of abuse, not only of Senator DAVIS, but of Mr. FARNSWORTH, whom Mr. BUTLER declares he will never again notice, because he considers him unworthy of notice.

DEMOCRATIC REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. COX of New-York, and NEBLACK of Indiana, with other Democrats and revenue reformers, have had their hearts bowed down since Mr. SHERMAN secured authority for the Senate Finance Committee to investigate the tax system during the Summer, and have been trying to have a special committee appointed by the House to consider the same subject. Today Mr. COX offered a resolution in the House of disapproval of the inordinate taxation and payment of the public debt practiced by the Secretary of the Treasury, as if the Secretary and not Congress laid the taxes. A sharp and lively debate followed, lasting through the hour, in which most of the members were gathered in the vicinity of Cox's desk, two or three sometimes talking together and requiring frequent use of the Speaker's gavel to preserve order. It was a sort of quadrangular fight between Republicans, Democrats, free traders and tariff men. The resolution went over at the end of the morning hour. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of several Senate bills of minor importance by reference or concurrence.

MR. FENTON'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. FENTON today made a personal explanation in the Senate, in which he entered a general plea of not guilty to the charge that he had anything to do with WINANS' betrayal of the Republican Party in New-York. He says he was in Europe when WINANS was elected the first time, and that he has never had any close political or social alliance with him, and that he had no communication with him or any other person relative to his recent desertion of the party. Mr. FENTON expresses profound sorrow on account of the affair and its effect on the Republican Party in that State. The Democrats are full of rejoicing, and seem entirely confident that they will have the election of the next Senator from that State, and are already speculating as to whether the coming man is HORATIO SEYMOUR or "Boss" TWEED. The dead-lock, after the resignation of IRVING, checked the enthusiasm for a time, but it is now more demonstrative than ever. The Republicans are not, however, correspondingly depressed, for they see, in the increasing excesses of Tammany, the approach of its overthrow.

THE YERGER TRIAL.

Some time was spent in the Senate today on a request of Mr. BLAIR to have a resolution passed calling on the Attorney-General for information concerning the agreement made between that officer and the counsel of YERGER, in reference to YERGER'S trial before the Supreme Court. This is one of the subjects on which the Democrats propose to make political capital for the coming contest. The resolution gave way to Mr. FENTON'S personal explanation, and then to the question of privilege presented in the Conference Committee's report on the Kuklux bill, and it will not come up again.

REGARDING AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The President and Secretary of State, in view of the probable result of the negotiation of the Joint High Commission, and the probable necessity for action by the Senate, have been quietly sounding Senators through the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to ascertain what time would best suit them for an extra Executive Session. Thus far a majority of Senators have expressed themselves in favor of a meeting in the early part of June. Most of them desire to return home for a season, but will be ready in a month or so for the new and important business which it is expected will be submitted to them.

THE LEGAL-TENDER LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court, with a full bench, Chief-Justice CHASE presiding, took up the legal-tender cases today. CLARKSON POTTER, of New-York, made an argument against the constitutionality of the law, and was followed by the Attorney-General in behalf of the Government. Mr. POTTER has the privilege of closing the argument to-morrow. It will be some days before the opinion of the Court will be ready. There is an impression that the case decided last year will be reopened, the decision reversed, and the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender acts fully affirmed.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House branch of the Kuklux Committee, which was announced today, is recognized as an able, impartial body of men, selected with discretion from both sides of the House. Judge POLAND, as Chairman, will bring to bear a very fair judicial mind, in whose representations and decisions everybody has confidence. The Committee will subdivide itself into several subcommittees, and divide up the work in the several States between them.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee held a meeting this morning at the Capitol, Senator WILSON presiding. A resident Committee, to attend to business during the recess, was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Senator Harlan, Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., Gov. Henry D. Cook, Frederick Douglass and J. M. Edmunds.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic members of Congress held another caucus to-night, at which the report of the Committee appointed to prepare an address was presented, and, after a full discussion, adopted. The address determined upon was referred back to the Committee for certain slight changes of phraseology. It will, to-morrow, be presented to the different Democratic Congressmen for their signatures, after which it will be given to the public. The proceedings of the caucus were harmonious throughout.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following items appear in the abstract of the condition of all national banks in the United States, exclusive of one each in Texas, Oregon, New-Mexico and California, from which reports have not been received, showing their condition at the close of business, March 18:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$767,074,340
United States bonds	389,576,500
Due from other banks and bankers	124,096,325
Specie	25,466,440
Legal-tender notes	88,719,523
Clearing-house certificates	20,599,000
Three per cents	19,200,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$442,057,700
Profits	140,613,000
Bank notes outstanding	353,416,553
Individual deposits	560,597,720
United States deposits	10,782,892
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	1,624,374,845

REVENUE CHANGES.

The two Ohio Supervisors' districts have been consolidated and placed under charge of IRA W. DWYER, Supervisor.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. JOHN H. FARQUHAR, of Indianapolis, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue vice B. R. COWAN, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and assigned to the District of Indiana.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

John W. Thompson, to be member of the Council Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, vice N. H. Miller, declined; Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector General of steam-boats; John Hodgdon, Naval Officer at Philadelphia; Benjamin H. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Gloucester, Mass.; Benjamin F. McIntire, to be First Lieutenant in the revenue marine service; W. H. Henderson, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-first District of New-York; R. M. Smith, Indian Agent for Michigan; David Blakely, to be Pension Agent at Chicago.

Consuls.—W. W. Eaggecombe, of Maine, at Cape Town, Africa; T. Shephard, of Ohio, at Tien-tsin, China; Edwin Lyon, of Pennsylvania, at Passo del Norte; Alfred N. Dockery at Stettin; P. M. Nickerson at Batavia; Zachariah E. Thomas to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; Jesse Taylor to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee: C. T. Garland to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

Postmasters.—C. A. Shippee, at East Greenwich, R. I.; Miss Ellen Condy, at Aiken, S. C.; C. L. Madison, at Cambridge, Ohio; E. V. McManten, Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Parker Henderson, Ky.; Terence Moore, Marquette, Mich.; John S. Smith, Sunbury, Penn.

Naval.—To be First Assistant Engineers, W. H. King, L. J. Allen. R. L. Harris, G. D. Emmons, H. Y. Fitch. Edward Farmer, James Sheridan, John Roof, J. S. Finger and J. N. Morrison, to fill vacancies created by the act of March 3, 1871.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-night, confirmed the following nominations:

John A. Hiestand, to be Naval Officer at Philadelphia; W. W. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-first District of New-York; Zachariah E. Thomas, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, and Richard M. Smith, Indian Agent in Michigan.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, obtaining unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, sent to the clerk and had read an article, from the Washington *Republican* of this morning, embodying an extract from the NEW-YORK TIMES, charging him with complicity in the reported defection or treachery of Mr. WINANS, of the New-York Legislature. Mr. FENTON then said: "I should not now notice this attack, did it not appear in a paper supposed to be, in some measure, an organ of the Administration. It hardly seems necessary for me to deny charges or repel insinuations of this character, but I deem it best, (departing from the rule I had adopted for myself in such cases,) to say that so far as my having any knowledge, intimation, conference, talk, or thought in regard to the course of Mr. WINANS, previous to the announcement in the Press of what he had done, is wholly without foundation and false. I have not seen Mr. WINANS for three months past, nor have I had communication with him or others regarding him. I was called away from here on the 7th of this month to my home in Western New-York, where I was detained a few days, and on my return stopped a day in New-York City, and did not go from here last Friday as reported. I have known Mr. WINANS for several years, not as an intimate friend, but as a person of fair standing in society and politics, and for whom I entertained a fair degree of regard. He was nominated and elected for the office he holds, first while I was in Europe one year ago last Summer and Fall. His course during the first session was regarded as honorable, and there was no division in the party, as I am aware in reference to his return last Fall. His betrayal of the confidence and trust reposed in him is not less startling to myself and to the country than it must be to the patriotic and intelligent, constituency who commissioned him to a seat in the Legislature. I deeply deplore the act as I do all acts and conduct which bring disgrace to men and an injury to a good cause. I profoundly sorrow over this act, as calculated in some degree (as seems to be intended, by the use that is made of it in coupling my name with it) to disturb and divide the Republican friends in New-York. I condemn very earnestly conduct or a course of action whether at Albany or here, which does not tend to strengthen our cause."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, offered a resolution requesting the President to detail an officer of engineers to assist in the survey now being made, under the auspices of the State of Louisiana, for the strengthening of the Mississippi levees in that State. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to inquire as to the propriety of requiring all railroad depots in the City of Washington, where steam-engines are used, to be further removed from the public buildings and public grounds, and report thereon at the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

THE YERGER MURDER CASE.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, for information as to any stipulations or agreement between the Attorney-General and the counsel in reference to the case of YERGER before the Supreme Court by which a hearing of that case was postponed.

Mr. BLAIR, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, as to the object of the resolution, stated it might throw a great deal of light on the public questions of interest to the people of the country. The truth ought not to be concealed from the people. It was suspected there had been some "hugger-muggering" in this case of YERGER, and the case should be known.

Mr. CONKLING thought it a most extraordinary proceeding, as all lawyers would recognize, to ask the Attorney-General to communicate the terms of a private stipulation. He could see no good to be accomplished by the resolution.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, held that the act of the Attorney-General was public, not private. The Senate had already refused to pass a resolution introduced by himself for the same information. He felt certain it was not intended that this information should be had.

THE KUKLUX AND DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Pending the discussion on the resolution, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted the report from the Conference Committee on the Kuklux bill. Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to explain the terms of the report.

Mr. THURMAN moved to print and postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, favored a recommittal of the bill to the Conference Committee, so that it might be amended to obviate various defects to which he called attention in the modification of the amendment, levying damages upon property in the vicinity where political outrages are committed. However it had been in other countries, no such principle had ever been laid down in the United States. He knew of no authority in Congress to go into a country or town to levy taxes for such a purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the political stomach of his friend, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) had become very sensitive of late.

The debate upon the Conference report was continued, mainly as to the Sherman amendment, which had been inserted when the bill was previously before the Senate without discussion.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, stated that as the bill consisted mainly of remedies against lawless persons, he had feared it would not accomplish the object intended. He had, therefore, looked to the precedents in other countries for remedies against mob violence by the popular feeling. In England, from whence all our laws come, the community in which a riot occurred, had from the earliest time been held responsible for the tumultuous violence. Looking back to the origin of this law he found the reason for it in the condition of things which now existed in the Southern States. When the people sympathized with the wrong-doers, grand juries refused to indict, and petit juries to convict. During the long hostility between the Saxons and Normans in 1286, the old statute of Winchester was passed, and from that time to this the community in which the riot occurred had been held responsible for damages. This law was so highly prized that the elementary writers on law spoke of it as the great conservator of the public peace, and it was caused to be read four times a year in all the counties of England. From this law (which was still in force) he had taken the operative words of his amendment. It was already the law in many States of the Union. It had been repeatedly forced against cities and towns, and it made it the interest of every one promptly to punish offenders. He asserted it to be the right and duty of the United States to exert all the power for the protection of the citizen which was used by any State of the Union. What remedy was more effective than one six hundred years in successful practice. It would be more effective, he thought, in suppressing violence in the South than all the other provisions of the bill. He then went on in reply to the objections of Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, a member of the Conference Committee, stated the reasons for his dissent from the report. The suspension of the habeas corpus by the President until the next session of Congress was designed to carry it over the next Presidential election. He then argued to show the unconstitutionality of the Sherman amendment in a levy of direct taxes upon towns and counties.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, regarded the Sherman amendment as not only extreme and unjust, but liable to gross abuse, as it would make the jails and public property liable, and thus the machinery of local government would be disturbed. He then proceeded to urge various objections to the bill.

Mr. POLE, of California, obtaining unanimous leave, submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected to that provision of the report authorizing the Southern Claims Commission to employ attorneys to defend the United States in claims before that body.

After some discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS called for the regular order of business, when the discussion of the Conference report on the Kuklux bill was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, argued that the jurors' test-oath clause contained an extraordinary provision, allowing a Judge to strike off the names of those who could not take the iron-clad oath—these embracing nine-tenths of the intelligence of the South—and held that the amendment of his colleague was neither justified by the law of England nor American precedents, from both of which he quoted in support of his argument.

At 5:40 the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the debate on the Conference Report upon the Kuklux bill was resumed. The report of the Conference Committee recommends, in regard to the juror's test-oath provision, the repeal of that part of the present law which makes the giving of encouragement to and to the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, a ground of challenge or disqualification of a juror, leaving it discretionary with the District-Attorney to move, and with the Court to impose, the oath. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is continued until the end of the next regular session of Congress, as fixed by the Constitution, authorizing damages upon localities where outrages are permitted is amended—among other particulars, to require a suit to be brought against the individual perpetrators of the outrages, and where judgment remains unsatisfied for two months, the loss or damage may be assessed upon the county or parish.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he had not been alarmed by the Democratic cry that the bill was unconstitutional, because every measure during the rebellion to preserve the integrity of the Union, and since the war to protect the rights of citizens and secure the principles for which the war had been fought, had been pronounced by Democrats unconstitutional. Congress had ample power to pass the bill, and the condition of the South made the passage of the bill an imperative necessity.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, asserted his opposition to the Sherman amendment, and believed it unconstitutional. The Judiciary Committee had rejected it when before them.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that the Committee had rejected the amendment, but were evenly divided upon it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said if the Committee were merely divided upon an affirmative proposition, he submitted to the Senate who stated the fact correctly.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Very well, so do I.

Mr. THURMAN'S motion to postpone and print was voted down by a party vote of yeas 13 to nays 29.

After speeches against concurring in the report by Messrs. BAYARD and DAVIS of Kentucky, the Conference report was adopted, by yeas 32 to nays 16. The Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. SCHURZ and SPRAGUE.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the negative, was paired off with RICE in favor of the report.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The consideration of the Conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was then continued.

The report was discussed at some length and then rejected by a tie vote—yeas 26, nays 26—and a new conference on the bill was ordered.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a concurrent resolution for adjournment to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Laid over.

At 11½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Journal Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose and asked leave to make a personal explanation understood to be in reference to Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—I object, and will object as long as the indictment against my State stands.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BUFFINTON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the official correspondence with the Chilian Government in reference to the seizure and destruction of the American ship *Good Return*. Adopted.

The resolution offered on Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, on the 10th inst., and which was up before the House yesterday, on the subject of the reduction of taxation, came up for discussion.

Mr. COX, of New-York, who is the author of the resolution, addressed the House in favor of the enforcement of the principle of a large reduction in taxation, and a sweeping revenue reform. He advocated the appointment of a select committee to consider the whole subject, and report at the next session. He did not approve of tinkering at the tariff, or at the internal revenue system. He did not approve of removing the duty first on one article, and then on another; but he wanted a thorough reform looking to all interests in every part of the country—manufactures, agriculture, mining, &c. He wanted a reform that would be permanent, which the people would approve, and which would have the effect of settling the business of the country, which now required repose after the vicissitudinous legislation of the session.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, argued that it would be manifestly improper for the House to adjourn without appointing some committee to consider the whole subject of revenue reform. The Senate had already appointed such a committee in the face of the solemn decision of the House at the last session, that the Senate had no right to originate any measure on the subject of taxation.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fallacy contained in the preamble to the resolution disapproving of the inordinate taxation to pay off immense amounts of the public debt as heretofore practiced by the Secretary of the Treasury. He believed that the Republican side of the House disapproved of inordinate taxation for the sake of the speedy payment of the debt. The Secretary of the Treasury had imposed no taxes on the people; they were imposed by Congress, not by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary only saw that the revenues derived therefrom were faithfully applied; and he had applied them so faithfully that he had paid off $264,000,000 of the debt, and reduced the annual interest twelve millions. What else should the Secretary have done? Should he have let the money lie idle in the treasury? The Secretary, by buying Government bonds, had given the country a steadiness in financial affairs such as had no parallel in the history of the country for the last twenty-five years. Gold was ready for months at between 110 and 111. The domestic commerce of the country, its manufactures and industrial interests, had gone on with more steadiness and evenhandedness than for the quarter century preceding. He admitted that there should be a total repeal of taxation. He was indeed earnest for the abolition of the internal revenue system at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government. He was for freeing the American people from a system of supervision and espionage which was discreditable to the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, inquired why, if taxation was to be reduced, it should not be done at once, instead of waiting until January, 1873?

Mr. KELLEY—Because we are in the last days of the session. If the Committee of Ways and Means was appointed, I should favor charging that Committee with an investigation and revision, such as was made by the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress during the first recess.

The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill to pay NICHOLAS P. SRIBT, negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, $13,000, and interest, was amended by making the amount $11,000, without interest, and passed. The Senate bill for the restoration of Commander GEORGE A. STEVENS, of the United States Navy, to the active from the retired list, was passed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Committees as follows:

On the Joint Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States—Messrs. Poland, Maynard, Scofield, Cook, Coburn, Stevenson, Buckley, Lansing, Cox, Beck, Voorhees, Van Trump, Waddell, Robinson.

On the Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Morey, Ketcham, McKee, Geo. Duke.

The Senate bill to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers was passed. The Senate bill to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Va., within the collection district of Alexandria, and abolishing the port of delivery at Dumfries, Va., was passed. The Senate bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road was passed. The Senate bill to confirm the title to the Rancho del Rio Grande, in New-Mexico, to the heirs and legal representatives of the grantees thereof, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The Senate bill for the relief of ANNA M. HOWARD was passed. The Senate bill to enable the Atchison and Ontonagon Railroad Company to make a re-survey of the road was passed. The Senate bill concerning the compensation of the Collector of Customs for the District of Willamette, Oregon, was passed. The bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the town of Arcata, in Humboldt County, California, was passed. The Senate bill amending the act of the 14th July, 1870, to reduce internal taxes, in reference to the transportation of bonded goods by railroad, was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the United States branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural Society, for educational purposes, was passed.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, took a recess for twenty minutes. After the recess, neither of the conference reports being ready, the House adjourned till 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning, a Democratic caucus being announced for this evening.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Proposed Plan for Securing an Honest Registration and Vote in the Local Organizations.

The following plan for enrolling Republicans in the several Assembly districts and for the conduct of primaries to secure an honest vote, was reported to the New-York Council of the Union League, and, after discussion, was adopted unanimously, and a copy directed to be furnished Messrs. GREELEY and ORTON, who were appointed by the State Committee to take charge of the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. The Committee of the League consists of Messrs. F. J. OTTARSON, H. N. BEERS, W. S. GERRISH, W. P. RODGERS, N. BABCOCK and DAVID B. MELLISH. The Committee gave to the subject very full consideration, and the report, which, it is understood, was drawn by Mr. MELLISH, embodies the conclusions which were arrived at by the Committee with entire unanimity. They say:

HONEST AND INTELLIGENT OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED.

The Committee on the State of the Union of the New-York County Council of the Union League of America, to whom was referred the subject of how to secure an honest enrollment of Republicans in the local organizations, and also honest primary elections, beg leave to report that they deem the subject of the first importance to the welfare of the Republican Party. The best men will join our associations when convinced that they are properly conducted. While admitting that the success of any plan must depend largely on the competency and integrity of the persons selected for its execution, your Committee are convinced that some of the most prominent evils connected with enrollment and voting result from defects in the system adopted. They also believe that, with vigilant and honest officers of election, the plan herewith proposed will secure a comparatively fair enrollment and primary.

ENROLLMENT TO BE BY CERTIFICATE.

The Boards of Inspectors appointed to take general charge of reorganization of the Republican Party in the several Assembly districts in the City and County of New-York shall include among their duties the procurement of proper places for holding enrollment and election, and the direction of other matters as hereinafter provided. The time or times designated for enrollment and the duration of the sessions of the Board of Inspectors shall be such as to afford a reasonable opportunity for a fair and careful enrollment of the Republican electors of the Assembly district for which said Board is appointed; and the times and places shall be advertised by the said Board in at least two daily Republican newspapers published in the City of New-York on the day previous and on the day or days of enrollment. The Board shall organize by the election of a Chairman and a first and second clerk. The Board shall provide the necessary blanks and blank books. It shall be the duty of the Board to ascertain by proper proofs who are entitled to enrollment.

Each and every person applying to be enrolled shall appear in person before the Board and present his application in the form following, (Form 1,) his name being subscribed thereto in his own handwriting. (And it is recommended that the boundaries of the several election districts in the Assembly district be printed on the back of the form for convenience of reference.)

FORM 1.—ENROLMENT CERTIFICATE.

New-York, ——, ——, 187-.

The undersigned in applying for membership in the —— Assembly District Union Republican Association declares that he is a legal voter in the —— Assembly District of the City and County of New-York, and a supporter of the principles set forth in the last National and State platforms of the Republican Party; that he resides at No. ——, in the —— Election District of the —— Ward.

Signature of Applicant ——.
Proposed by (or refers to) ——.
Residing at No. ——.

FORM 2.—VOTING CERTIFICATE.

New-York, ——, ——, 187-.

The undersigned hereby declares that he is a legal voter in the —— Assembly District, a Republican, and an enrolled member of the —— Assembly District Association; that he resides at No. ——, in the —— Election District of the —— Ward, and that the subjoined signature is in his own handwriting.

(Signed,) ——.

OTHER SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD.

On presenting the foregoing certificate (Form 1) the name and address of the applicant and the election district in which he resides shall be entered upon the book of the first clerk, arranged according to streets and street numbers, and the first clerk shall immediately add against the name of each person his apparent age, height, and such general description, that the applicant may thereafter be recognized and identified thereby. The applicant shall then prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Inspectors, or a majority of them, that he is a Republican elector in the Assembly District and is entitled to be enrolled. If the facts and proofs shall satisfy the Board of Inspectors, or a majority thereof, then the second clerk shall enter in alphabetical order the name and residence of the applicant in the book of the said second clerk. And no name shall be entered unless it represents some citizen who has appeared in person for registration. The certificates aforesaid received from applicants by the Board of Inspectors, shall be filed alphabetically and preserved among the records of the Association for verification of the rolls and identification of members.

REVISION OF THE ROLLS.

At the meeting of the Board for the revision, correction, addition or subtraction of the registration, no name shall be stricken from the roll unless the person answering to it has had reasonable notice and opportunity to appear before the Board and show cause why it should not be done; and it shall require a concurrence of a majority of the Board to take a name from the roll. Additions may be made at this meeting in the same manner as hereinbefore provided. At this meeting the list of names on the book of the first and of the second clerk shall be compared and made to correspond each with the other.

THE ROLLS TO BE CERTIFIED.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Board of Inspectors shall certify in writing, and append the statement to the lists aforesaid, that they are correct lists so far as known to said Inspectors. And no additions shall be made thereto until after an election shall have been held by the Association thus formed.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRY.

In case a person from physical disability or other cause cannot subscribe his name to the certificates aforesaid, the majority of the Board will take such course as in their discretion they may deem best; but in all such cases the voucher, who must be satisfactory to the Inspectors, shall subscribe his name to the certificate, and his name shall be placed on the roll of the second clerk against the name of the applicant.

ENROLLMENT SHALL BE FROM BONA FIDE RESIDENCE.

A person shall hail from no place other than his bona fide residence. He cannot enroll from his place of business, nor from any public building, (such as an engine-house or police-station,) except in some extraordinary case—of a janitor of a building, or the like—when the fact shall appear on the rolls.

MAY APPOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES—ROLLS TO BE PRINTED.

The Board of Registry may appoint a committee, to consist of one or more persons, for each election district, and shall furnish such Committee with a list of the names enrolled from the district represented by the Committee, and it shall be the duty of the Committee to investigate and report to the Board whether the persons named on said list are entitled to enroll; and if any are not, it shall be so reported, together with the reasons, to the Board in writing.

The rolls of the Associations shall be printed.

CONDUCT OF THE ELECTION.

The Board shall designate the time and place for holding the first election under the enrolment herein before provided for, and shall give notice of said election, its time and place, in at least two Republican newspapers published in the City of New-York on the day the election is held.

The inspectors of enrollment and the first and second clerk hereinbefore mentioned shall constitute the inspectors and the clerks of election and of the canvass thereof, with power to fill vacancies. The officers to be elected shall be a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a First and Second Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant-at-Arms, Delegates to the General Committee, a Committee of Three on Membership, three Inspectors of election and three alternates, and an Executive Committee. (The Executive Committee shall be made up from members of the Association, and may consist of a number equal to two from each election district, and the officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.) No person shall be entitled to vote at this election unless his name shall appear on the lists as hereinbefore mentioned and certified by the inspectors.

The Board may appoint one or more Serjeants-at-Arms *pro tem.*, for the purpose of preserving order and preventing the entrance of unauthorized persons to the room.

MODE OF VOTING.

A member of the Association, on appearing to vote, shall present his voting certificate, (Form 2,) properly filled, or, if the same is not accessible, a slip of paper, with his name and address written thereon by himself, to the first clerk, who may compare the signature with the duplicate on file, and shall check the name on the book, and shall file the certificate or slip. The voter will then announce his name and present his ballot to the inspectors. It shall be the duty of one of the inspectors, when the ballot is accepted, to check the name of the voter on the book hereinbefore mentioned, prepared by the second clerk. And it shall be the duty of the second clerk to write down the name of every voter whose vote is accepted, and no vote shall be received except in this manner.

MODE OF CANVASSING.

As soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, the inspectors shall proceed to canvass the votes. Such canvass shall be public to members of the Association, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. The canvass shall commence by a comparison of the poll or tally-lists from the commencement, and a correction of any mistakes that may be found therein. The voting certificates or slips hereinbefore mentioned shall be taken and held to be one of the tally-lists. The box being opened, the ballots contained therein shall be taken out and counted unopened, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single. And if two or more ballots shall be found so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, they shall be destroyed, if the whole number of ballots exceed the whole number of votes, and not otherwise.

If the ballots shall be found to exceed in number the whole number of votes on the correspondent poll or tally-lists, they shall be replaced in the box, and one of the inspectors shall, without seeing the same, publicly draw out and destroy so many ballots, unopened, as shall be equal to such excess. The Board shall then proceed to canvass and estimate the votes.

If, after having opened or canvassed the ballots it shall be found that the whole number of them exceeds the whole number of voters entered on the poll-lists, the inspectors shall return all the ballots into the box, and shall thoroughly mingle the same; and one of the inspectors, to be designated by the Board, shall publicly draw out of such box, without seeing the ballots contained therein, so many of such ballots as shall be equal to the excess, which shall be forthwith destroyed.

The canvass shall be completed by ascertaining how many ballots of the same kind, corresponding in respect to the name of persons thereon and the offices for which they are designated shall have been received, and the result having been found and publicly announced in reference to the number of votes received by each and every person who shall have been voted for, the Board shall proceed to determine and declare what persons have been by the greatest number of votes duly elected to such offices, or either of them, and they shall make and subscribe a certificate of such determination.

ORANGE WREATH FOR WINANS.

Superintendent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk and Hired Lacquey of the Tammany Ring.

Anybody who has hitherto taken an interest in the reputation of ORANGE S. WINANS will do well to read the following tributes to his character. We recommend WINANS' friends to cut out these extracts and preserve them for future use:

From the Oswego Daily Press, April 15.

Mr. WINANS is convicted out of his own mouth as a traitor, perjurer, and rogue. This man is a native of Monroe County, this State; is forty-two years old; was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; has since 1852 been freight agent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, N. Y., and evidently belongs to JIM FISK, body, soul, and breeches.

Albany Evening Journal.

Words are inadequate to express the contempt and indignation which this base act will excite in the minds of all honorable men of all parties. Even those who are to be benefited by the treason will abhor the traitor. He will be hissed and spurned from all decent association; and unless he is as cowardly as he is base, he will "go out and hang himself" to escape the goadings of a guilty conscience. His own constituents will deeply feel the degradation of their representative. He will find no rest for the sole of his traitor foot in that district. He will be driven from among them with loathing. So long as he lives, he will be a stench in the nostrils of all honest men; and he must become, like Cain, a wanderer, as he is already a vagabond, upon the face of the earth.

Syracuse Journal, April 17.

WINANS is convicted of dishonor of the blackest dye, out of his own mouth. Now let him take his betrayal money and slink away into oblivion, despised alike by his own party and the party to which he has sold his vote.

Rochester Evening Express.

When the descendants of the Chautauqua County Assemblyman shall read the biography of their father, they will curse his memory.

Wilmington Daily Commercial.

This shameless scoundrel threw decency to the dogs, and agreed to do the conspirators' bidding.

Utica Morning Herald.

WINANS betrays all that treachery can betray, and all that honor would consider it disgraceful to betray. He cooly sells himself to those whose infamous purposes are patent to all men.

Albany Morning Express.

A poor, small-souled scoundrel was found, to whom money seemed a greater object than manhood. After a few feeble protestations, he bartered the one for the other—thus passing over his vote to Tammany, his name to infamy, and his soul to the devil. The name of this creature is ORANGE S. WINANS, of Dunkirk, in the County of Chautauqua. We wonder if the poor wretch has a family? If so, what a life he has marked out for them, and what a legacy he will leave them!

Boston Advertiser.

We shall watch the caucuses and conventions in Chautauqua County next Fall, to ascertain the effect of such punishment on the culprit.

Troy Daily Times.

Mr. WINANS signed a pledge not to go for the bills—not to desert his party. He went into the Legislature and voted with his party and kept his pledge. He went from the Assembly to a caucus, and there renewed his promise. He went from the caucus with his repeated bonds and solemn pledges upon him, stood up in the Assembly, declared his treachery and insulted his political friends by making false pretenses in his defense. The act is too bald to deceive any one. This traitor has slain his own manhood. He has deeply wounded his party. He has betrayed his friends. Judas sold out for thirty pieces, but they were valueless to the wretch. WINANS got his price, but public reproach will sting him so long as he lives, if there is a grain of shame in him.

Rochester Democrat.

He went over to the enemy in the hour of a decisive battle, and turned the victory of his party into a defeat. Let that be the epitaph of Mr. WINANS. No enemy of his can ask for a severer punishment upon him than will be such a political epitaph as that.

Providence Journal.

The unfathomable baseness and treachery of WINANS. * * The price for which the vile fellow sold his manhood and honor is stated at a high figure, but at best the compensation for such a sacrifice must be poor indeed.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is easy to measure the depth of the infamy of the man who thus sold his good name and betrayed his party and the afflicted people of New-York. As a mere matter of course, he has ended his political career forever, but this is not sufficient punishment. Hereafter all decent men should refuse to recognize him in social or business life, and his name, like that of Judas, should be made the perpet

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (April 18,) was larger than on Monday, but the result of the day's business was scarcely more satisfactory, only a small portion of the extensive line of property offered being disposed of. The sales proposed embraced improved real estate mainly, and many of the pieces were valuable and desirable; the market, however, did not respond to the attractions presented, while the bidding was generally spiritless, and the prices obtained for such realty as was sold not more than fair. The following is a brief report of the transactions effected, a more detailed report being appended in the recapitulation:

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executor of DANIEL KINSMAN, deceased, three two-story frame houses known as Nos. 291, 293 and 295 Bleecker-street, south-east corner of Barrow, one two-story brick house, in the rear, fronting on Barrow-street, known as No. 35, and a plot of ground upon which the same are erected, in size 53.4 by 25, sold in one parcel and purchased by SIDNEY NICHOLS for $33,500. Also, at public auction the four-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter 16.8 by 98.9, No. 44 East Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Sold to GEO. B. BUTLER for $29,550. Messrs. MULLER & Co., in addition, at a trustee's sale, disposed of the lease of eight lots, each 25 by 100, located on the north-east corner of Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue, for $3,900 to JOHN J. ELKIN. The lease has one year to run, ground rent $2,500, with privilege of renewal for five years, at an annual ground rent of $3,000.

The following other sales made were two by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, both under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, embracing property as follows: A brown-stone house and lot on the north side of Sixty-second-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, lot 17 by 100.5; and a similar house and lot on the north side of the same street, 228 feet west of First-avenue. The first sold for $8,400, and the second for $8,000, J. E. STYLES, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suits, purchasing each respectively. No other sales were made.

None of the other property offered was really disposed of, although a considerable portion of it was nominally sold. For the Ocean Bank building, on the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, $45,000 was bid. It was billed by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. The house and lot No. 127 West Twenty-sixth-street, offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. was withdrawn from the market, while the remaining parcels offered by other auctioneers, a full list of which has been heretofore published, was also withdrawn, such bids as were made being considered by the owners below the value. The differences existing in the estimated value of property, as between buyer and seller, particularly in regard to improved real estate, appears to grow wider every day, and until some basis is agreed upon we can hardly look for any special activity in the public market. Today a number of interesting sales are again advertised to take place, and it is to be hoped that the result of the transactions will be more favorable and satisfactory.

In addition to the sales noticed for the week, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will, to-morrow, offer valuable tenement property on West Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and on Friday D. M. SEAMAN will offer a house and lot known as No. 42 Renwick-street, near Spring. The sales for to-morrow generally are worthy the special attention of investors, particularly the Central Park property auction, to be conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. The probable result of this proposed transaction is already actively canvassed. The recapitulation of yesterday's sales is as follows.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 18.

NEW YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3 2-story frame houses, Nos. 291, 293 and 295 Bleecker-st., s. e. corner Barrow-st.; 1 2-story brick house, No. 33 Barrow-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., and plot of ground 53.4x75, sold in one parcel.....$33,500

4-story b. s. house and lot, No. 44 East 26th-st., s. s., 168.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x98.9, house 60 feet deep..... 29,550

Six years' lease of 8 lots, corner 11th-st. and 11th-av., each 25x100, fronting on street..... 3,900

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 62d-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 17x100.5..... $8,400

3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 62d-st., 228 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 17x100.5..... 8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.

The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—TO CAPITALISTS, insurance companies, brokers or bankers—The first-class property Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet from Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, steam-engine in sub-cellar, of the best construction, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $13,500 per annum, to be delivered on 1st of May, with half under rent as above, or with the full rent roll.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—IN 42D-ST., near 5th-av., north side, one of the best built and elegantly-furnished houses in city. The house and furniture nearly new, and in the most perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class four-story high-basement brown-stone house No. 50 West 22d-st., in perfect order; part of furniture, if desired. For particulars and permits apply to S. W. JESSUP, No. 459 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—A FINE FULL-sized high-stoop house in this street for sale, a few doors from Madison-av.; four story, brown stone, in excellent order.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, IN this favorite street, an extra-wide house, with a fine stable in rear; four story, high stoop, a short distance from Madison-av. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—WE OFFER IN this street, between 5th and 6th avs., a 25-foot four-story brown-stone high stoop house. This house can be bought at a reasonable price. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIRST-ST.—AN EXCELLENT high-stoop house near 5th-av., 22.6x80 feet, for sale. Permits of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 45TH-ST., BETween Broadway and 8th-av., immediately opposite the new Episcopal Church, a new first-class brown-stone house, 21x56 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY Mansard-roof house, in 54th-st., near 8th-av., with elegant furniture, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses at low prices. Also a cottage in splendid location. Apply to J. W. MARSHALL, Architect, No. 744 Broadway.

A LARGE FRONTAGE ON WEST 23D-st., well-improved, for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FORECLOSURE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Columbia Heights—Dwelling and store on Furman-st.; lot 22x156 feet. Also, complete house No. 62 (late 44) Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh-st. Park. Sale by COLE & MURPHY, No. 281 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, April 22, at noon; 80 per cent may remain on mortgage three years. Can be seen from 4 to 6 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.

Houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Elegant properties for sale; very low prices. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s building.

MONTROSE STATION SOUTH Orange, N. J., one hour from City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.—For sale or to lease, a new house with nine rooms; all modern conveniences; bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; three minutes' walk from station; over-shoe walk; no nuisances in the neighborhood; very desirable locality; price, $12,500; rent, $1,250. Can be seen by application to Capt. CLARKE, near the premises.
H. A. PAGE, No. 64 White-st., New-York City.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF country property for sale and to let mailed upon receipt of stamp, or given upon application.
N. B.—No charge made for registering property on our list. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON CLINTON-av., Newark, a double two-story and attic French roof house; ten rooms; gas, water, furnace; splendid location; fine land and water views; horse-cars pass the door; forty minutes to foot of Liberty-st. Apply at No. 55 Beekman-st., or on the premises, second house from Trinity Chapel.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPLENDID residence, ten minutes' walk from the Union Depot at Elizabeth, N. J., forty minutes from New-York; 1¼ acres of ground; house newly painted and finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Apply to JAMES T. KITCHEL, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to let, a large French-roof house, situated high, fronting on the Rahway River, five minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad; time from New-York, fifty minutes; twenty-four trains daily at this place. For particulars inquire of GEO. H. LYONS, No. 80 Cedar-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-HAMburg, on the Hudson, thirty-five acres, nearly 2,000 feet river front; dwelling-house furnished; farmer's cottage and out-houses; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at No. 172 Broadway, Washington Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 342 Broadway, N. Y., or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., offers the following very desirable suburban property for sale:

Westchester County, New-York.

Fordham—House and 7 acres	$25,000
Fordham—House and 3¼ acres	20,000
Fordham—House and 1¾ acres	20,000
Fordham—House and ¾ acre	5,500
Fordham—House and 1½ acres	15,000
Tremont—House and lot, 100x120	12,000
Tremont—House and lot, 54x120	10,000
Tremont—House	5,500
Morrisania—House and lot, 175x185	21,000
Throgg's Neck—House and 9 acres	25,000
Mount Vernon—Two houses and lots, 100x100, each	7,500
Port Morris—House and 5 acres	60,000
White Plains—House and 6 acres	30,000
New-Rochelle—Farm of 160 acres, per acre	500
Clifton, Staten Island—House and four acres, with green-house	10,000
Bristol, R. I.—Rooms and grounds	15,000
Deposit—Broome County—House and 6 acres	12,500
Rutherford Park, N. J.—House and lot, 148x400	33,000
Passaic, N. J.—House and 90 acres	50,000
Miamus, Conn.—House and 80 acres	25,000

Also.

Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, at from $500 to $6,000, on Washington Heights, Audubon Park, Fordham, Tremont, Morrisania, High Bridge, Morristown, N. J., and Bristol, R. I.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A new and substantial Mansard-roof villa, near the heart of the city, on high ground, with fine view, furnished by the best New-York houses; carpets by A. T. Stewart & Co.; price, including furniture, $13,250; dwelling, 24x51, lot, 51½x135; thirteen apartments; gas throughout, with hot and cold water; superior bath-room, light cellar and cemented floor; Middleton's marble mantels in variegated colors, and ornamentally papered; Lawson's furnace; Warren's elevated oven-range; large laundry and stationary tubs.

Photograph on view at Conkling's drug-store, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Address Box No. 788 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, consisting of nearly twelve acres, with a large and elegant house, containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining on the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $32,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to
J. P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York,
or W. H. CROSBY, No. 281 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT and farm in the town of Rye, Westchester County, large and elegant mansion, 50x135 feet, with about 270 acres of land; beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views of the Sound and surrounding country, embracing Holliday's Park; location perfectly healthy, and easy of access many times a day by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Rye or Portchester, from either of which depots it is distant one minute's walk. Mansion contains all modern conveniences; excellent stables, large carriage-houses, good barn, icehouse, graperies, greenhouse, (large brook runs through the place,) and all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Is in every respect a residence, and improved by the present owner at a cost of over $100,000, independent of the land; elegantly furnished, and all in fine order. Plan can be seen at the office. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A STONE HOUSE, 40x40, CONTAIN-ing thirteen rooms, finished in first-class style, water, gas and modern improvements, and seven lots fronting on two streets already paved. The grounds are well stocked with fruit. It has a view extending from Orange Mountain to New-York City. It is forty-five minutes from New-York by railroad, over 100 trains running each way every day; three minutes' walk from station. This property must be sold, and the owner is willing to sacrifice largely to an immediate purchaser. Photographs at J. E. DEACON'S, No. 262 Canal-st. Full particulars by addressing G. D. WINANS, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR EXCHANGE, ONE of the most valuable and attractive villas on Bellevue-av.; house, stables; green, grape and peach houses; fine lawn and trees; all in perfect condition; will be exchanged for a full-sized house on Murray Hill. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

LAKE GEORGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a furnished cottage, (new,) nineteen rooms, situated opposite Fort William Henry Hotel; has a fine view of Lake George. Apply for particulars at Sturtevant House, Broadway, 29th and 30th sts., or at Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.
DANIEL GALE.

$2,000 CASH, $3,000 MORTGAGE will buy a new cottage, with one-third of an acre, well laid out, within three minutes' walk of depot at Norwood, N. J., R. of New-Jersey; currants, berries, fine shade trees, &c.; water in house; furniture for sale. W. H. WELLS, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF eighteen acres at South Yonkers; house, barn, out-houses, and land in complete order, with all kind of fruit trees; the furniture of the best kind can be purchased with the premises. Apply to D. BINSSE, Fifth-avenue Hotel, morning and evening.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, a first-class country-seat; four acres, including water right; house fully furnished; terms easy. Particulars at JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—Cottage houses, nine rooms; furnace; range, Philadelphia low-down grates. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN., COMpletely furnished, a large double house, with fine grounds attached; Ridgefield was one of the few places exempt from fever and ague last Summer; the village is situated at an elevation of 900 feet, and the climate is particularly adapted for the convalescence of those suffering from malaria; railroad connection from New-York to the village. Apply to E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, house and garden, beautifully situated on high ground on the road leading to Kingsbridge, five minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad Depot; possession May 1; rent, $400 per annum. Inquire of JOHN B. BRIGGS, or WM. J. VALENTINE, near the premises. Accommodation for horse and carriage can be obtained.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET—FURNISHed, for one or two years, a beautiful country residence, brick house, with all modern improvements, twenty-one rooms, stable, three acres of ground, every variety of fruit and shade trees, location high, overlooking the bay, ocean and City; fifteen minutes' from either landing; rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address F. W., Post-office Box No. 5,704.

TO LET—NO. 106 MADISON-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, between 29th and 30th sts.; it is now being put in thorough repair; parlor floor in fresco; wood-work throughout being painted in best manner; very desirable location. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET.—NO. 106 MADISON-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, between 29th and 30th sts; it is now being put in thorough repair; parlor floor in fresco; wood-work throughout being painted in best manner; very desirable location. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—Fully furnished, an elegant place; residence; twelve rooms; bath-room, wide piazzas; three acres in lawns; ample fruit and shade; large garden, stables. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or W. H. WILEY, opposite principal Orange Depot.

TO LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—A country-seat at Ravenswood, Long Island, situated on the East River; thirty minutes from Peck-slip to place by boat every hour; house contains twenty rooms; hot and cold water; grounds tastefully laid out; rent $1,200. Apply to CHAS. BEEBEE, No. 7 New-st., Room No. 9.

REDUCED FROM $1,800 TO $1,500.—The most complete and elegant little four-story high-stoop brown-stone, north-west corner Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Pressed throughout. Owner will be in office of Mr. Hallenbeck, Bull's Head Bank Buildings, this day and to-morrow. 20.10 wide.

TO RENT CHEAP—AN ELEGANT MANsion, with six acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in the village of Jamaica, Long Island, with fine garden, out-buildings, &c. Apply to JAS. A. FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ELEGANT country residence; completely furnished and in perfect order; immediately on the banks of the river, at Fishkill, on the Hudson. For particulars, apply at Room No. 17, 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT COTTAGE, ALL IMprovements, No. 234 East 114th-st., $350; also, house of ten rooms, No. 113 East 115th-st., rent $480; also, upper part private house No. 225 East 116th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at 116th-st. house.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling on Carlton-av., Brooklyn; house, 22x45; lot, 100 feet; modern built, with all improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $1,250. Apply to E. T. BARKHOUSE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FRAME DWELLING, NINE rooms, together with one acre of ground, small stable on the premises; situate Bloomfield, (Waitsesing Station,) N. J. Apply to P. B. PEACOCK, No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Rent, $400 per annum.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm, with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A cottage partially furnished; rent $50 per month, quarterly in advance. Apply to W. L. HINDS, with E. B. Claflin & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Three stories, high stoop brown-stone, with all the improvements. R. P. BERRIEN,
No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 10 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, 16 Exchange-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—AT MADIson, N. J., five minutes' walk from the station, comprising fifteen to twenty acres of ground, with fine sloping lawn, great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, good garden, and an abundant supply of excellent water; the house contains twelve rooms, with furnace, range, and hot and cold water in the bath-room; the stable and other out-buildings give all requisite accommodation, with room for a man; the location is high and attractive, affording fine views; the place will make a very convenient and desirable home for a business man or others, and will be let for one year, with privilege of two or four years additional. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED COUNtry-seat, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, fifteen minutes' ride from Hudson River Railroad Depot. House contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c. The grounds cover nine acres, well fruited; a vegetable garden made, man to take charge same; beautiful river and mountain views; good mountain spring water; three horses, carriage, wagon, harness and one cow will be let with place. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Price, $1,200 for six months, including feed for horses and cow. Inquire of E. A. STANTON, No. 5 Newst., or JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill on Hudson.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large house, barn, stables, &c., with about twenty acres of land, (the half of which is salt Meadow,) one hour and a quarter from New-York, and six miles from either shore; to one or two families that require a nice, quiet home in the country is just the thing; there is also the advantage of salt-water bathing, without the rough air of the ocean. For particulars inquire of WM. H. GEIB, Richmond, Staten Island.

TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A large mansion house furnished, with greenhouse, graperies, barns and stables, and about 160 (10) acres of land. The garden is in a high state of cultivation, and the place is situated on the most commanding site of the island, embracing extensive views in every direction. The place will be let either for the season or for a year. For terms apply to MOREWOOD & CO, No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let, from May 1 until November, or longer if desired, fine house, twelve rooms, fully and handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; also barns, stables, ice-house filled, fine garden, fruit, &c.; everything in prime order; near City Point Landing; rent $1,200.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A house, with two and a half acres of ground, stables, &c.; house parlors and wood finish first floor finished in hard wood; eight bedrooms; all conveniences; about ten minutes' walk from landing; the grounds are well laid out with shade and fruit trees, garden, &c. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. — EAST 17TH-st., near to and west of Union-square, twenty-four rooms, replete with every convenience, suitable for business purposes or dwelling; newly painted and papered and in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON CENTRAL-AV., Yonkers, half mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in house, and stable. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—TWO-STORY French attic and basement brick house, with or without stable, to let; rent $600; house has all improvements; location first-class; corner 11th-av. and 148th-st. Apply to GEORGE FANNING, No. 83 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—AT EAST GOSHEN, CONN., near Litchfield, a very desirable country residence, with ten acres of land, 120 miles from New-York, on the Housatonic Railroad; rent, $350. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, 12th-st., within a few of Broadway, suitable for a large family or genteel boarding-house. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASE-ment brick house, except second floor; Bleecker-st., near Bowery; modern improvements. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RUTHER-ford Park, N. J.—In the most beautiful suburb of New-York; schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, NEATLY furnished, at Astoria, thirty minutes from New-York; terms, $50 per month. Address E., Box No. 1,350 Post-office.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT House, with gas and water, to let.—Location good; rent, $450. 1st-av., 94th and 95th sts. Apply to GEO. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, (furnished or not,) in suburbs of New-Haven, for sale or rent. Inquire of Dr. WHEAT, No. 39 West 29th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. A. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE, &c., NO. 244 WATER-ST.

Store, &c., No. 48 Broadway.
Store, &c., Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st.
Store, &c., No. 119 Spring-st.
Floors Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Offices, &c., Nos. 347 and 349 Broadway.
Factories, &c., 10th-av. and 40th-st.
Large rooms for halls, &c., 244 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Three-story house, No. 207 East 50th-st.
Three-story house, No. 105 West 36th-st.
Three-story house, No. 11 Market-st.
Two-story house, &c., No. 48 Crosby-st.
Four three-storytenement houses, 248, &c., West 36th-st.
Dwelling part of house, No. 250 42d-av.

Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-power, in the splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the stores, lofts and basements 100x100 feet, well lighted, cellar and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine, elevator, hoisting power, Otis' patent elevators, water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100, or four stores 25x100. Immediate possession.
Inquire on the premises, or of
BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

SPACIOUS BANKING OFFICE TO LET or lease, No. 119 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.; entire first story, now occupied by the Security Insurance Company; size 25 by about 150; all well lighted; has large vault and burglar-proof bank vault. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 511 West 45th-st., near 10th-av.; three-story building 40x50, fire proof, with fixtures; vacant lots adjoining, if required. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOFTS NO. 18 BEEKMAN-ST., together or separate; steam power can be connected if desired; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE office, with separate inclosure, suitable for a broker or agent; rent very low. Apply at No. 4 Warren-st., Room No. 13, from 9 till 4.

TO LET OR LEASE NEAR BROADWAY, three lofts 25x100 feet, together or separate, lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 60 White-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basements No. 40 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life Building.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LEASE—THE OFFICES (THE WHOLE OR part) now occupied by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR OF store No. 78 Maiden-lane. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following-described property: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on which said map is written the title of a suit in Chancery, wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others defendants, by the number twenty, (20,) which said lot is bounded; north-easterly in front by 10th-st.; south-easterly by a lot of ground known on said map as number twenty-one, and north-westerly by a lot known on said map as number nineteen, containing in breadth, in front and in rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, ninety-nine feet three inches and a half inches.

The premises are subject to a mortgage for the principal sum of $10,000, made prior to the year 1861, and also to a lease expiring July 1, 1871, at an annual rent of $5,000.

The premises will be sold subject to said mortgage and lease, and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.

At the same time and place I will sell the following personal property: Ten (10) shares of the Commerce Fire Insurance Company; twenty (20) shares of the stock of the Washington Life Insurance Company; twenty (20) shares of the Nassau Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company; Two (2) bonds of the Union Club for five hundred dollars ($500) each, with six per cent. coupons.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
JOHN S. BERCHER, Assignee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable and desirable houses and lots:

Nos. 33 and 33½ 16th-av.
No. 8 Cornelia-st.
Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

For maps and further particulars apply to auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to WILLIAM & A.W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT IN RENWICK-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story attic and basement house (brick front and rear) and lot, No. 42 Renwick-st., near Spring; lot 25x80; house 22x40; terms liberal; maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, West 33d-st., Nos. 505 and 507, two of the finest tenement houses in the City. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

144 LOTS,

SITUATED ON

GRAND BOULEVARD,

133d, 134th and 135th sts., and 12th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two entire blocks bounded by Grand Boulevard, 12th-av., 133d, 134th, and 135th sts.; also, entire front on west side of the Boulevard, making

FORTY-FOUR BOULEVARD FRONTS.

The above-described property is as beautifully located as any property on New-York Island, has a remarkably fine river view, high ground, sandy soil, and free from rock. The above-described property will be offered at auction by order of Alvin Higgins, Esq., and we are instructed to state that every lot put up will be absolutely sold.

Terms of sale liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALU-ABLE PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE GRAND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK, AND BOUNDED BY THE GRAND CIRCLE, BROADWAY, 58TH AND 59TH STS. ALSO, LOTS ON 58TH, 180TH AND 182D ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND,
CONTAINING AN AREA OF ABOUT FOUR-TEEN CITY LOTS,
SITUATE AT THE
GRAND ENTRANCE TO
CENTRAL PARK,
AND BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND CIRCLE, BROADWAY, 59TH AND 58TH STS.,

Of the following dimensions:
164 feet 3¼ inches front on Broadway,
53 feet 11 inches on the Grand Circle,
164 feet 10¾ inches on 58th-st.,
FACING THE CENTRAL PARK,
120 feet on 58th-st.,
200 feet 10 inches on the easterly line.

This property, situated at the convergence of the TWO MAIN ARTERIES OF THE CITY, (BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.,) opposite and commanding an extensive view of the GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, and at a point which was aptly styled by the *Herald* "THE PIVOTAL POINT OF THE ISLAND," must necessarily possess a prospective value so vast that the amount can hardly be estimated, and nowhere on the island can a plot of like dimensions be found possessing so many

NATURAL ADVANTAGES,

or that promises to the capitalist

SO LARGE AND QUICK A RETURN

on the amount invested.

This property will be sold in

ONE PARCEL.

ALSO,

BY ORDER OF THE SAME EXECUTORS:

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots on north side of 58th-st., 120 feet east of 6th-av., each 25 feet by 100 feet 8 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREETS—Eight lots on the north side of 158th-st., and eight lots on the rear, fronting on 159th-st., 160th-av. and the Boulevard; 158th-st. runs to the North River.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY VAL-UABLE LOTS ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 71ST, 72D, 73D AND 74TH STS., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF J. C. JONES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

AVENUE A—6 lots south-west corner of Avenue A and 71st-st.

AVENUE A—2 lots, east side, 50 feet south of 73d-st.

AVENUE A—4 lots south-west corner of Avenue A and 74th-st.

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET—3 lots and gores, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET—6 lots, south side, between Avenues A and B.

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET—9 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET—8 lots, south side, 175 feet west of 2d-av.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET—8 lots, north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—1 lot, south side, 173 feet east of Avenue A.

SEVENTY-FO

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE....Saturday, April 22
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DAURE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, ADRIATIC, BALTIC,
5,000 tons burden—1,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M.

ATLANTIC, June —

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $90 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply WHITE STAR LINE OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark. To America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Australia.....Sat., April 22 | Columbia.....Sat., May 13
Europa.....Sat., April 29 | Anglia.....Sat., May 20
India.....Sat., May 6 | Alexandria..Sat., May 27

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35 | Steerage, $25.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, 20th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, 20th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 22, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 29, 1 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Shippers and passengers by the Inman Line are hereby respectfully informed that the masters of this Company's steamers have received orders never to cross the Banks of Newfoundland to the south of 40° N., in order to avoid the danger of ice on the banks of Newfoundland.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ITALY, GROOM, Saturday, April 22, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 26, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $26 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway,

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 44 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. J. W. DUTTON.....May 3, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. May 6, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Cabin No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Siberia, Saturday, April 8 | Aleppo, Th'sday, April 27
Tarifa, Thursday, April 20 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4

To Liverpool, $80, 31 gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, from Pier 3, North River, PARAGUAY.....April 22, at 8 A. M.

Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $75; Second, $50; Steerage, $30.
Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 29, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CONKLIN, will leave Pier 42 North River, at 2 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH, touching at Manzanillo and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American ports.

Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 27th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. WAN SICE (via Nassau)...April 20
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....April 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (viaNassau)...May 4

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.— New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs., April 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. WAN SICE, will sail April 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loan.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $15,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We confidently recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

Sealed proposals addressed to William A. Hayes, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until Tuesday, 25th April, 1871, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated 1st July, 1868.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1871. The accepted bids declared and the successful bidders only notified.

MARCH 31, 1871. J. HIGGELOW, } Trustees.
J. J. DIXWELL, }

O. E. WOOD, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Has for sale,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT RAILROAD BONDS,

paying 7 3/10 to 10 per cent. interest.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWN BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBT. D. HART, PETER D. COLLINS, WM. A. CONKLIN, JOS. C. APPLEBY, WM. C. ARTHUR, ELISHA BROOKS, JOSEPH G. HARMON, BENJ. W. MERRIAM, ABRAM DURYEE, WILLIAM CLOSE, EDW. D. MORRIS, SAMUEL TRYON, HENRY SCHUBART, NASH MOSES, AN. PHILIP C. HARMON,
JOHN A. NEWBOULD, PHILAN. HANFORD, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JONA. THOMPSON, ROBERT R. WILLETS, CHARLES F. TAG, JOHN N. GREEN, S. F. JOHNSON, WM. MONTROSS, SAMUEL COULTER, HECTOR MORRISON, JAMES DICKSON, SAMUEL R. MABBATT, J. HENRY LANE, ALEX. R. HAMILTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, ROBERT D. HART, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and PETER D. COLLINS, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, for the election of ten trustees for the first class, one trustee to fill a vacancy in the third class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.

Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,
WANTED BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE MOHIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

On favorable terms,

WARREN RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the bonds are an unquestionable security.

Also, the following, interest on which is payable semi-annually at the

BANK OF AMERICA, N. Y.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, $10,000 PER MILE, AT 82 AND INTEREST.

This road is completed and in successful operation.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS.

No safer or sounder security in market than ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

For sale, and descriptions given on application, by A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, held April 11, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

LEONARD KIRBY, D. R. MARTIN, WM. B. SKIDMORE, JOHN CASTREE, FRANCIS A. RAY, HENRY ELSWORTH, THOS. PATON, CYRUS L. LOUTREL, RUTSEN SUCKLEY, WILSON G. HUNT, DANIEL DREW, JOHN A. MORRIS, GEORGE OPDYKE, GEO. W. ELDER, JAMES C. GULICK, THOMAS REED, O. W. BIRD, GARDNER G. YVELYN, WALTER W. PRICE, JOHN HENRY, NATHANIEL SMITH,
JOHN ROMER, E. R. LIVERMORE, M. B. CARPENTER, RUTHERFORD, JOHN KEYSER, MOSES W. FISH, JOSEPH COLWELL, T. G. MATHEWS, JOEL D. HUNTER, AARON CLAFLIN, C. H. LUDINGTON, HARVEY WEED, EZRA WHEELER, LYMAN A. JACOBUS, W. L. COOPER, J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. O. ROBERTS, EDGAR HYATT, VALENTINE KIRBY, BRADFORD R. WILKINS, PETER ROWE.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next annual election:

CHARLES A. BRIGGS, HECTOR ARMSTRONG, HORTON FROST.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE—$30,000—DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned trustees to secure the payment of the land grant mortgage bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon on the 20th day of April, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of thirty of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed and the money derived from sales of said land. W. S. GILMAN,
APRIL 3, 1871. N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES OF Anchor Life Insurance stock; capital all paid up; $100 per share; pays semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., in gold. Price, $80 per share. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN on bond and mortgage for an estate. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $5 and upward. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or BEFORE APRIL 20 will draw interest from APRIL 1.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (SUN BUILDING,)
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH.

On *special accounts* checks paid at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Open daily 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent. F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $5,816,867 65.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,250,430 97; surplus, $162,517 04.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE April 20 draw from April 1 Six per Cent. Interest. Dime Savings Bank, No. 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, near the ferries.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION,

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

At No. 135 William-st., between Fulton and John sts., New-York,

STOCK OF A WHOLESALE IMPORTING STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

Foreign and domestic papers, stationery, iron and tin goods, slates, inks, and every article in the stationery line.

Catalogues ready on Tuesday, April 18.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 112 East 56th-st., all the elegant furniture contained therein, consisting of parlor suites, seven-octave piano, mantel and pier mirrors, extension tables, carpets, hair and other mattresses, black-walnut bedroom-suites, beds, sofas, lounges, chairs, French and other clocks, lace curtains, shades, iron safe, made by Marvin & Co., oil-paintings, engravings, glass and crockery ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues at office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 19, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 1 North River:

5,881 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,257 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Tyrian*.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KEMPNER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 6th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 26th day of April, 1871, sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 16 College-place, upstairs, the personal property of the bankrupt above named, as follows, viz.:

An assortment of ladies' shoes, shoe findings, kid-skins, sheep-skins, Morocco leather, sole leather, Prunell drillings, muslin, buttons, eyelets, patterns, dies, tacks, pegs, pegging-machines, jacks, and other stock, tools, fixtures, furniture, machinery, &c., &c.—Dated April 14, 1871.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WM. H. GANGER and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 24th day of April, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, as follows, viz.:

100 cases of men's and boys' straw hats,
650 dozen of unfinished hats, &c.

For catalogue of property, apply to the auctioneers.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated April 12, 1871.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE TEAM, PERFECT and sound; three long-tail bays, flush 16 hands high, offered by a family leaving up housekeeping and going to Europe; a rare chance; price of the span of two, $3,000, and for the three, $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply at private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st., any day before two o'clock P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 416.

FOR SALE.—A PARTY GOING ABROAD desires to sell a promising gray Abdallah mare, not 6 years old, with little or no training; she has trotted in three minutes; is sound and kind. Apply to Mr. BYINGTON, Talman's stables, Broadway and 38th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st.,
No. 610 6th-av., near 38th-st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

} New-York.

For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. 910 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

We are prepared, as usual, to

DYE, CLEANSE AND REF

THE ERIE FIGHT.

Fourth Disregard of the Order for the Production of Those Books.

The Master Declares His Power Exhausted—An Appeal to the Authority of Judge Blatchford.

The hearing before KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, in regard to the disposition of the 60,554 shares of Erie stock, the property of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Company, which they allege they were robbed of by FISK, GOULD and others, when left for registration at the Grand Opera-house by JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Receiver, was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday. It will be remembered that within a week no less than four distinct orders were issued directing the production of the books and documents containing inventories of the transactions of the Company in relation to their dealings with the stock of the complainants, and on last Friday Mr. SOUTHMAYD, on their behalf, intimated his inability to proceed any further in the case until opportunity was afforded him of subjecting these books to a careful scrutiny. It was quite apparent to the most casual observer that the directors of the Company were determined to prevent this investigation at all hazards. Delay, legal quibbles and subterfuges of all descriptions were interposed to frustrate the object; for, with the damaging circumstances which the evidence developed, they were convinced that the production of these books would completely establish the charges of fraud advanced against them. They never failed to express their willingness to comply with the order of the Court in every particular, but it was evident their purpose was directly the reverse. Yet when their counsel, Mr. PIERREPONT, on Monday stated his intention of advising them to produce the books, it was supposed they would consent to do so. Yesterday's proceedings, however, sufficed to dissipate that belief. The order of the master was again contemptuously ignored without even defining an excuse, and he was obliged to acknowledge his power exhausted and to appeal to the Judge for instructions.

Yesterday a larger attendance than usual was present when the case came on, on the expectation of some spicy developments and a legal tilt in regard to the disobedience of the order. Four witnesses—the secretary and his assistant, the transfer clerk and his assistant—were examined in regard to the books, and were compelled, though very unwillingly and with much evasion, to admit that they were in a safe in the transfer department in the Erie building on last Friday. What has been done with them since, if they were removed, is not yet ascertained; but it is confidently asserted by disinterested but observant spectators, that no matter what pressure is brought upon them, the directors of the Erie Railway will never permit them to undergo a legal examination.

At 1 o'clock Mr. SOUTHMAYD and Mr. TWEED, and Messrs. PIERREPONT and MORGAN, on behalf of the contestants, presented themselves before the Master.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD asked whether the books for which an order had been issued by the master were produced?

Mr. PIERREPONT—I understand it was stated in some of the newspapers that there was an agreement on my part yesterday that these books should be produced. All that was understood was, that, by the adjournment, the case would stand in exactly the same position as it did yesterday, and I merely stated I would advise the Company to produce the books.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—That is so; but has the order been complied with?

Mr. PIERREPONT—I have not the books here.

Mr. OTIS, the secretary of the Company, was asked if the books were produced, and he replied in the negative.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then intimated his intention of examining Mr. OTIS and others in regard to the non-production of these books, reserving to himself the right to examine them on the main issues in the proper season.

HORATIO N. OTIS was sworn and said: I am Secretary of the Erie Railway Company, and have been since its organization in 1861; on the 15th of April I was served with a duplicate copy of this order made by the master; I suppose there are in existence such books and documents as are called for in that order; to my knowledge I have not seen them for more than a year, and have nothing to do with them; I have something to do with some of the books of the Company; I know nothing of the whereabouts of those books specified in the order; I understand the Company has a stock ledger, but the transfer clerk has charge of it; I know of no such book as a register keep for convertible bonds issued by the Company.

Q.—Is there any book kept for the entry of convertible bonds when they are issued? Do you know of such a book being in any one's keeping? A.—It is not in my keeping, and I can only tell you my understanding; to my knowledge, there is no such book kept; I have nothing to do with the issue of convertible bonds in any shape or form.

Q.—Who has? A.—No one but the President gives any instructions in that regard.

Q.—Does he keep the books in which the Company's bonds are entered? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Then who does? Do you mean to say this Company makes an issue of three millions of bonds, and keeps no books for entering them? A.—I understand such bonds are entered on the transfer-books.

Q.—When bonds are issued for borrowing money, as authorized by law, is an entry made of the issue of the bonds in any book of the Company? A.—An entry is made of the proceeds arising from the bond.

Q.—Is an entry made of the issue of the bond itself? A.—I suppose the Auditor keeps an account of it himself; I have not signed any convertible bonds for a year and a half; I know nothing of the issue of this three millions of convertible bonds in December and January last; I first became aware of it in reading the report in the newspapers; that was the first I heard of it as Secretary of the Company; I presume the proceeds of these convertible bonds were entered on the cash book, which is kept by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. D. WHITE; I suppose he is now to be found at the office; I have nothing to do as Secretary with the cash accounts or transactions of the Company, with the transfer of stock or with the stock certificates.

Q.—What is the general nature of your business? A.—My duties are to assist in conducting the correspondence, to assist in drawing up the contracts, attending to the taxes, the Long Dock property, and such other duties as are not delegated to any particular department; my assistant assists me in these various duties, and he also supervises the transfer book and the certificates of stock; Mr. WHITE has general supervision of the cash transactions; Mr. E. W. SPENCER assists him as Cashier; I think there are no books kept in that department; they are taken to the Auditor's office; I don't know what books Mr. WHITE keeps; the general financial business of the Company is conducted in the Auditor's office; the contract books of the Company are in my possession, and I cannot produce any others—books of transfers, stock, or finances; all of the books of the Company are under the control of the President.

Q—Have you made any attempt to comply with the order of the master? Have you applied to Mr. GOULD, the President of the Company, for leave to have these books produced, or for directions as to compliance or non-compliance with this order of the master? A.—I have not. I was informed by the Marshal that an order similar to the one served on me had been served on the President, and if he had any order to give he would say so.

MORTIMER L. SMITH was examined in relation to the same subject. He testified: I am Assistant Secretary of the Erie Railway Company; I knew of the issue of those two convertible bonds for three millions in December or January last, from the fact that I signed the stock.

Mr. PIERREPONT asked what these convertible bonds had to do with the question under investigation.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD, in an extended argument, explained that these convertible bonds were issued for the furtherance of the fraud of this Company, and were sent, with thirty thousand shares of the stock of HEATH and RAPHAEL, to the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, it being well known that unless the original stock was canceled, no new stock could be issued in its place. He showed that when this new stock was substituted for their stock in the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, their stock could not be required on presentation, and its marketable value was thus completely destroyed. He maintained that any evidence bearing on this question was a fit matter for investigation.

The Master held to his previous rulings, that anything that affected the depreciation of the marketable value of this stock was incidental to the main question at issue, and he permitted the evidence.

EXAMINATION resumed—I don't recollect when first I heard of these convertible bonds; I believe there were two of them, one for a million and the other for two millions; I don't remember if I signed them as Assistant Secretary; it is not necessary they should be signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary; we are both frequently absent at the same time, and a Secretary *pro tem.* is then appointed; we have several clerks who act as Secretary *pro tem.*, but their duties cease when the Secretary or myself returns; they were appointed when any special exigency arose.

Q.—Was there any such exigency at the time these convertible bonds were issued? [Objected to, but objection overruled.] A.—I don't know; I don't remember when these convertible bonds were first issued.

Q.—They passed under your supervision when stock was issued on the basis of them? A.—Yes, Sir; I checked them off; there were thirty thousand shares of new stock issued upon them in December or January last; I was aware of the fact at the time.

Q.—Do you know to whom that stock was issued? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from any officer of the Company in regard to the issuing of that stock on the basis of the convertible bonds? [Objected, but question allowed.] A.—I don't remember whether I received instructions from any one; I don't remember having spoken to Mr. GOULD or Mr. FISK in relation to the matter; I checked the stock that was issued, but I repeat I don't know who received it.

Q.—Do you know if it was registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? A.—I don't know anything about the registration at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Q.—Did you know anything about sending down HEATH and RAPHAEL'S stock in connection with the registration of this new stock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the only time that you saw these two convertible bonds, the time that you signed the stock certificates which were issued upon them? A.—I can't remember now; I can't recollect whether I knew of the actual existence of this stock before this time; I don't remember seeing them after that, and I don't know what became of them afterward; I have no control of the books of the Company; I am not in possession of the books specified in the order issued by the master, but I presume they are in the custody of the transfer clerk.

JOHN A. HILTON, the transfer clerk, testified: I have no control over the books and documents mentioned in the order of the master; they are not in my possession, and I have not seen them since my last examination; I have been to the office since, but I don't know physically where they are; when I last saw them they were in the safe, which is a combination one, and I have the combination; I don't know who else can get in there; I don't know if I can get in there, for I have not attempted it in two weeks; the last time I tried I opened it, but I don't know if the same process prevails now; my brother could open the safe, but I am not aware if any one else could; the officers of the Company could change the combination, but I don't know any one who had the power to do so except my brother; no one could open it unless he gave them the key; I opened the safe last about two weeks ago; it may have been open or it may have been closed; the books you refer to were then in it.

WALTON J. C. HILLEN, the assistant transfer clerk, testified: I don't know where the books referred to in the order of the master are at the present time; I had no access to them in the safe; I saw them there last on Friday; the door was then open; besides myself and my brother, Mr. J. H. COMER had a combination that opened the safe; I can't tell what is Mr. COMER'S special business, but he occupies a desk in Mr. FISK'S private office; he is in attendance at the office daily; I am not aware if any one else has a combination; on that occasion these books were there, and I am not aware if any of them were removed; I closed the safe then; I did not open it for any special purpose; I know nothing about the issue of these convertible bonds in December or January last, nor of the stock issued upon them.

Q.—Did you know about the sending of this Heath and Raphael stock to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? A.—I think there was some sent there, but I don't recollect it I had anything to do with it; I knew of the matter at the time it took place, but I don't remember for if I had any instructions in regard to it from any one; neither do I remember having any instructions in reference to the certificates issued on these convertible bonds.

By Mr. PIERREPONT—The 30,000 shares of stock of HEATH and RAPHAEL were canceled before being sent to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. SOUTHMAYD—I knew this fact because I assisted in the cancellation; the whole of the stock was canceled at that time; I know it was canceled before it was taken from the office; there was a round hole like that used in the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company punched in some of the stock that remained in the office.

Q.—How was that put there? A.—I suppose by some one in the Auditor's office.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—That's exactly what I think.

WITNESS—These round-hole punches were put on these certificates by Mr. COOKE, a clerk in the Auditor's office; I don't suppose the punch was procured for this particular purpose, but was there for general use; I don't know that that is a distinctive mark of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but I know a similar one is in use in the Erie office, for I saw it used.

MASTER—How long have you understood it to be so? A.—It may be a month, or longer, or less.

Q.—Don't you know that putting a round hole in canceled stock certificates is a new thing in the Erie Railway office, and was done to draw off suspicion? Has not that practice grown up there within a very short time? A.—I don't know how long the system has been going on; I don't think this practice has been in operation for above a month; Mr. COOKE'S initials are J. H., and he can be found daily at the office of the Company.

This concluded the evidence on this subject for the present, and

Mr. SOUTHMAYD asked the master what order he proposed to make in regard to the non-production of these books and documents?

MASTER—I don't propose to do anything. I think my power is exhausted. I will certify to the Court immediately.

The proceedings were then adjourned to 1 o'clock on Thursday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The new double track iron-bridge of the Harlem Railroad Company, over the Harlem River, is very nearly completed, and is now being painted a handsome drab color. It has been built in sections, without interrupting the passage of trains, the former ricketty wooden structure being pulled away piecemeal. The piers on which it rests are of very solid masonry, and the bridge itself is of wrought iron bars, riveted, braced, and interlocked in the strongest manner, the whole presenting a very light and graceful appearance.

The new cross-cut between Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, to Morrisania, on the Harlem Railroad, is being hastened to completion. The heaviest work is through a hill at the latter place, where the cut is through hard gneiss and blue rock forty feet deep by twenty wide. It will be entirely finished and track laid by June 1, at which time the Hudson River passenger trains will all come over this route to the new depot.

In some of the cavities behind the sculptured marble window-casings on the front of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S new Fifth-avenue palace, the pigeons have made nests and have apparently settled down for domestic enjoyment. Swallows have also taken up their residence in the nooks and crannies about the cornices. The cooing and twittering of these feathered preemptionists is strongly suggestive of the idea that happiness and contentment often dwell outside of marble palaces.

The German Benevolent Society of the Twenty-second Ward, which was organized in January last, to aid poor German families in distressed circumstances in that district, has issued a report of its operations during the Winter, from which it appears that 475 orders for groceries of $1 each were distributed. The officers of this organization are Messrs. Edward Schlichting, President; Vice-President, L. Ackerman; Secretary, A. Hens; Treasurer, S. Minster; Visitors, Messrs. Kuhn, Franc, Brucks, Rottenmeyer, Beppler, and Haller.

HENRY H. SMITH, aged thirty, an undertaker without a home, called on MICHAEL CARROLL, on Monday, at No. 31 Madison-street, and stating that he had "a call," desired to borrow two benches on which to place a coffin. As the man was known by sight to CARROLL, he gave him an order on his storekeeper for the benches, and while the latter was getting them, SMITH deliberately took a pall, valued at $40. He was yesterday arrested while in the act of selling the pall and benches to another undertaker, and Justice HOGAN held him to trial.

JOHN M. BRIGHT, first mate of the American brig *Surf*, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, for striking HENRY BANKS on the head with an iron instrument in a port in the Island of Cuba.

R. A. WATKINS, a lawyer doing business in Little Rock, Ark., was held to bail, yesterday, in $200, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for practicing law without payment of the special tax.

The balance in the hands of Mr. R. L. EDWARDS, Treasurer of the New-York Gold Exchange, was incorrectly stated in the TIMES of yesterday. It should have been $135,082 89.

Some mean sneak thief entered into the Good Samaritan Lodge Naomi lodge-room, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, last Saturday evening, and stole all the officers' regalia, with a Bible of the Order. The parties are known.

The bids which were to have been opened in the Department of Public Works yesterday were laid over until Friday.

On Monday last, Capt. BECKER, one of the most popular and invaluable of the New-York Custom-house officers, died suddenly. He belonged in Columbia County, and was highly esteemed among those who knew him.

Through the kindness of Messrs. ROOSEVELT and MARSHALL, the boys of the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, will have a dinner at 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening.

The German Young Men's Christian Association has taken action to acquire property whereon a new hall for the Association is to be erected.

At the Eighth-street Gymnasium, last evening, HOMER PENNOCK, an amateur, ran a mile (twenty-five times round the course of 260 feet) in 5:55. He was backed to do it inside of six minutes for $200, JIM MACE backing time. JOHN BRYSON and FRED. CORBYN then walked a mile for $100 a side, the former winning in 10:33. After this, JAMES SMITH, the English pedestrian, walked half a mile in 3:45. Some 200 spectators attended.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, LAWRENCE MESSET was arrested for intoxication, in the Ninth Ward, when he assaulted Officer O'NEAL, at the corner of West Eleventh and West streets. At this juncture, PATRICK MCMAHON, THOMAS MONAHAN and THOMAS DENISON interfered with the officer, when WM. ROULSTON, of No. 398 West Twelfth-street, assaulted the officer and was beaten about the face and severely injured.

The Brooklyn Ferry Company, in conjunction with the other ferry companies running between Long Island and New-York, have resolved to remove from circulation the copper pennies which are now in circulation. To this end all the pennies received will be forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. PAULINE CORN, residing, at No. 519 Henry-street, died about 12 o'clock last night of injuries which she had received by burning in the early part of the evening. She was lighting the gas, when her clothing caught fire, and before any one could come to her rescue she was burned as described. Coroner JONES held an inquest yesterday.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge GILBERT, the Water Board made application through the Corporation Counsel for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign $5,000 worth of water and sewerage bonds. Mr. H. W. JOHNSON, for the Mayor, contended that the Board had not complied with the formalities of the Sewerage act of 1869, and that the money required should be taken out of the current funds. The Court reserved its decision.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a report from the Law Committee, in favor of leasing the Court-house property to JAMES DUFFEY, at $8,000 per annum; but after some discussion the matter was laid on the table. Several unimportant veto messages were received. The Board then adjourned.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found floating in the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street yesterday afternoon.

The eleventh annual meeting of the managers and directors of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association was held last evening, at the rooms on Butler-street. By the Secretary's report it appears that the receipts for the past year amounted to $19,691 40, and the expenditures to $16,464 88. The children at present in the Home number ninety, and during the entire year 405 were received and cared for, and finally provided with permanent homes in respectable families.

By the weekly report of the Board of Health it appears that there were, during the past seven days, 26 marriages, 69 births and 231 deaths. In the same period there were 44 new cases of small-pox discovered.

The rectifying establishment of J. B. WAGNER, on Commerce-street, near Red Hook Point, was seized, yesterday morning, by the United States Assessors, who charge the proprietor with making false entries, with the view of defrauding the Government.

Chief of Police CAMPBELL yesterday issued an order directing the Police to enforce the ordinance forbidding the flying of kites in the streets, and to prevent ball-playing in the streets.

THOMAS YOUNG, aged six years, while engaged in play at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Dean-street, yesterday afternoon, was instantly killed by the fall of an embankment. The body was recovered, and taken to the parents' residence in the neighborhood, and Coroner JONES was notified to hold an inquest today.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, while the 10½ train from New-York to Northport was between Jamaica and Hicksville, a young lady on board named SEAMEN, a resident of Comic, while laboring under a sudden attack of apoplexy, died. The lady was on the way to see her husband at Northport, accompanied by her brother, and when first attacked it was thought she was laboring under a temporary fainting fit. When the train arrived at its destination, the lady, still in the arms of her brother, who had taken her at the first symptoms, was pronounced by the physician to have been dead two hours.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house occupied by a German named SCHNEIDERBOUCH at Astoria, and before the flames could be extinguished, the house was entirely destroyed, and also the barn. Loss about $2,000. The fire department was out in force, but could do nothing on account of the want of water.

The closing literary exercises of the Flushing Literary Association took place last evening at the Town Hall, Flushing, and was largely attended. The Unitas Society, of College Point, aided in the programme. District-Attorney DOWNING and Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, took leading parts in the exercises.

In Islip, about forty miles from New-York, 12,000 acres of land, lying between the Long Island South-side Railroads, have recently been purchased at $15 per acre. The purchase is in the Scrub Oak district.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A few months ago, WM. MATTHEWS, Esq. a wealthy and enterprising merchant of this City, erected a very convenient and handsome passenger depot at the new station established in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about midway between the villages of Mamaroneck and Rye, and presented the same to the Company for the convenience of their patrons residing in the lower section of Harrison, at Milton and a portion of Rye Neck.

The new station and its immediate vicinity now begins to exhibit signs of great activity. In addition to a large hotel of the best class, in point of accommodations and finish, also a store now in the course of erection, a number of dwellings are built, and coal and lumber yards are to be established at once. Rye Beach, a favorite bathing resort, is only a short distance from the new depot.

A resident of New-York, who gave his name as YORK, was struck by the locomotive of the 4:35 P. M. train of the Harlem Railroad from the City, near Woodlawn Station, on Monday afternoon. It is supposed that his injuries will prove fatal.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. JAMES STILLWELL, one of the oldest and most successful fishermen of Stapleton, is getting about 150 shad daily. He says the fishermen have caught a less number of shad this season, up to the present time, than in any other former season since he has been in the business, nearly thirty years.

The Special Committee, appointed by the General Democratic Committee of Richmond County, for the purpose of amending the present by-laws, and to investigate charges against certain members, met yesterday at No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York. Mr. LANGTON occupied the chair, and after three hours' deliberation the meeting adjourned for a week without coming to any final result.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Supreme and Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer were opened yesterday at Newark. Judge DEPUE delivered an important charge to the Graed Jury. He explained the law concerning bribery passed by the last Legislature. It provides for the serious punishment of corporations guilty of the crime. Where the crime can be proven it may be followed by forfeiture of the charter. Each member of a company when cognizant of the corruption may be deprived of his right of suffrage. He charged the jury that any cases of this sort coming before them must be dealt with stringently.

It has been ordered by the Grand Jury of Monmouth County that all fines imposed during the present session be expended in the purchase of books for the library of the County Jail, for the use of prisoners.

Decoration Day, the 30th of May, will be observed in Newark this year with more than usual ceremony. Committees have already been appointed by the Posts to make necessary arrangements for its appropriate observance.

While driving near Llewellyn Park yesterday Mrs. COLTON, wife of the map publisher, New-York, was thrown from her carriage. Her arm was fractured and she sustained other severe injuries.

Rev. Dr. FEW SMITH has been elected President of the Newark Presbyterian City Mission Society for the next year. The Society has expended during the last year $6,200 for Mission purposes. It is proposed to purchase a lot and erect buildings for mission purposes.

The Grand Jury of Union County has advised the City authorities to offer a suitable reward for the capture of MICHAEL DURGNAN, who brutally murdered his mother in January. DURGNAN succeeded in escaping at the time, and no clue to his whereabouts has been discovered.

[Advertisement.]
Perfect fitting and elegant boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and children; the largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices.
ANY STORE AND NO NEW PRICES.
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. New store, No. 1, 196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]
YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF.—Yes, of course you do. Every one does. All confess to the truth of it. It is of no use denying it. Denying what? Why, that KNOX is ahead on stylish hats this Spring. He always is, Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	April 19	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	April 19	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	April 20	New-York	London
Parthia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	April 22	New-York	Bremen
Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	April 22	New-York	Havre
City of Brussels	April 22	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	April 22	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	April 20	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 12 M. A suplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.. 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, *via* Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn.. &c.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 18—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—J. Murray, L. T. Stephenson, Edwin Duder, Edward Y. Schenck, Chas. J. Jones, F. M. Wilson, Chas. Good, A. Meyer, Edward Cooling, Prof. R. Rutledge, Miss Phillips, H. Blundell, Mrs. B. Hauman, Miss Annie Kearn, Miss Mary Quin.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico.—Francisco Campos, Joseph Hardy, Charles O'Neil, Mrs. Marnie Garbeille, Jose Barbarrorssa, Mrs. D. Riqui de Blasson, R. L. Stevens, Frederico Carvajal, Hugh McCullough, Jose Gonzalez, James McBride, Manuel Codezo, Gladwin C. Cave, Felipi Jose Foste, George Hernandez, Mrs. Josefa Cepero y Anet, Prospero Lopez, Joaquin Pares, A. Lasaudrio, Mrs. Margaret Fagen, George Berryman, Josiah George, John F. Cromwell, D. Martinez, Luis Lijoro.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 18—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Townley and child, Mrs. J. Rankin, Miss M. E. Rankin, Miss M. Kynaston, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, servant, and 5 children, Miss N. E. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Homewood and 12 children, Miss Blundell, Miss E. J. Blundell, Miss S. A. Blundell, Mme. Punet and child, Miss Johanna Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hartridge and infant, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. P. Stark, A. C. Stark, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Steward, Mr. Witherden, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Parve, Mr. Wheen, Mr. Morrish, Mr. Purslow, Mr. Parnu, Mr. Hall.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:16 | Sun sets.....6:43 | Moon sets.....5:55
Sandy Hook.7:33 | Gov. Island..8:22 | Hell Gate.....9:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Hauck, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Beverly Brewer, Philadelphia; Senator, Blydenburg, Hartford, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia. George F. Bulley; Caucus, Waldon, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburne, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Queman.

Barks Annie Richmond, (Br.,) Sharp, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Caetana, (Ital.,) Carson, Cork, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Abby Craig, (Br.,) Shanx, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Brigs Juno, (Br.,) Williams, Stockholm, Boyd & Hincken; J. H. Dillingham, Harriman, Rio Janeiro, Thomas Norton; Jenny, (Dan.,) Lawrensen, Laguayra, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Highflyer, (Br.,) Mackey; St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Co.; Blanchard, (Br.,) Leonin, Pasbebiac, N. B., J. B. McArthur; Wilmington, (Br.,) Genion, Sidney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Alva, (Br.,) Armstrong, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Rocky Glen, Dorr, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Rase, Hooper, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers.

Schrs. Iris, (Br.,) Buckard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Promenader, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsports, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Isabel Dennison, St. Pierre, Mart, I. S. Sager; Paul Seavy, Bonhoff, Cayenne, Reynal & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; M. M. Brainerd, Brooks, Hartford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Cornelia, Eaton, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow April 5, via Moville 8th, with mdse. and 193 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 13, lat. 46, lon. 49 10, passed a large number of icebergs; 17th, 5 miles west of Nantucket light-ship, passed ship Prinz Albert, (N. G.,) from Hamburg for New-York.

Steam-ship Italy, which arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, reports, April 10, lat. 47 37, lon. 33 20, passed a National steamer bound E., supposed to be The Queen, hence for Liverpool same time passed bark J. Steele, (Br.,) from Rotterdam, bound W.

Brig Levi Stevens, (of Boston,) Newberry, Shanghai Dec. 31, with tea to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Baker & Merrill. Passed Angier Jan. 9, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 20, and crossed the equator March 18 in lon. 38; from lat. 21 N. had light winds and calms; March 20, lat. 4 N., lon. 25, spoke Zeyda, (Br.,) from Bahia, for Philadelphia; April 8, lat. 29 09, lon. 71 20, spoke brig Jeremiah, from Philadelphia, for Cienfuegos.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. and N. E. winds. Brig Harry & Aubrey, Briggs, ad. from Barbados for St. Pierre, Mart., March 27.

Bark Italy, (of Shorenam,) Gering, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator March 15, in lon. 34; had light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage; March 31, lat. 19 56 N., lon. 62 45 W., spoke bark Alice Patterson, (of Picton,) from Cardiff, for St. Jago de Cuba, 36 ds. out; March 29, lat. 18 44, lon. 58 10, spoke ship Glenesk, (of Liverpool,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Leland, Caribarien 12 ds., with sugar to L. M. Caballos—vessel to H. D. & U. Brookman. Had fine weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Jennie Berteaux, of Windsor, N. S., Davis, Middlesboro, via London, Feb. 24, and Dover 28, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had a succession of gales from March 30 to April 7, veering around and around the compass; lost lower maintopsail and carried away tiller in gale from N. W. on April 6; had light winds and calms latter part of the passage; April 10, lat. 31 10, lon. 61 20 W., rescued the crew of brig Ida E. of Shelburn, N. S., dismasted and in a sinking condition.

Bark Amelie, (of Quebec,) Gildice, Marseilles 47 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hinoken. Passed Gibraltar March 11; had fine weather.

Brig Emma Dean, (of Curacoa,) Atkinson, Laguayra March 18, (curacoa 23d, and Aruba, 31st, with gold ore, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Son. Had light variable weather the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. April 14, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 20, spoke brig Glitner from Malaga for New-York.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Cienfuegos 16 ds. with sugar and molasses to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had light baffling winds and calms; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. April 19, off Key West, spoke brig Garionda, from Cienfuegos, for Boston; same time spoke schr. E. D. Foust, from Cienfuegos, for New-York. Sld. in co. with schr. Chattanooga, for New-York.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage: was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Atlas, (of Bangor,) Hodston, Sagua April 7, via Delaware Breakwater 4 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Since leaving the Breakwater had light N. W. winds and calms.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. S. Hilles, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Crowell, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and melado to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light variable winds and calms.

Schr. Grace B. West, (of Surry,) Lord, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had moderate weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Storm Petrel, (of Ellsworth,) Davis, Para 29 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Mocan. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Daylight, (of Bath) McFadden, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port schrs. Abbie H. Brown, Brown, to load on the 11th; Thomas J. Fraser, Madge, to load on the 13th; C. Warren, Smith, wtg.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Portland, with lumber to John G. Moore. Is bound to Elizabethport.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Mount Hope, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Frances Coffin, French, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Mail, Winsmore, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Chilion, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Smith, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Brandywine, Adams, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Alexandria.

Schr. Maria Pratt, Pratt, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. L. C. Hickman, Robbins, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to H. H. Rodgers.

Schr. J. F. Durfee, Murty, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, via Halifax; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Nebraska, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Arr. bark Maria, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; Leapard, from Boston; gun-boat Meteor, from Havana.

Sld. bark Kedar, for Valparaiso; schr. Wm. Connor, for Fall River.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 16.—Brig J. W. Drisko, Calais, for do.; schrs. John Somes and Joseph Lindsey, Nassau, N. P., for Provincetown; Pacific, do., for Saugus; Marion Draper, do., for Gardiner; S. J. Lindsey, do., for Bangor; Maggie